PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
16th June	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA ...	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA ...	6898	.....	.....
11th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA ...	10569
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....

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NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
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AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. ,,

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July ,,

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OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	6124	13th July
CHOASIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	6091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	23rd October

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

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* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6600	30th Aug. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

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Saseoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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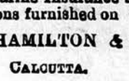

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	.....	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	..... 26th June	7th July
CEYLON MARU	5038	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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THE

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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OWING to the rapid INCREASE in our BUSINESS necessitating a larger Office Staff.

GIBBONS & CO.

Have leased the more commodious Office Premises in ESPLANADE ROAD lately occupied by Messrs. Thakardass & Co., Solicitors, and will REMOVE to these Premises on the 16th instant.

GIBBONS & CO.'S

Machine, Furniture and Electrical Workshops are situated in Marine Street, and SHOW ROOMS in Medow Street.

NOTE.—All communications to be Addressed to the MANAGER.

Bombay, 14 June, 1903.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1906 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1906, at 10-30 O'clock (Standard Time), in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY

to those who desire to combine

INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600,
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

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Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
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GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle. Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Rooms with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs 1-0-0: Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. C. Gardener. 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

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TELEPHONE No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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HOTEL METROPOLE
CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.

Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
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OLD PUERTO.
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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.
The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."
Manufactory:
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Sold by
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Total Funds exceed.....£17,837,000
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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,800,000
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

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Manager.
BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS
Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the ——— Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at ——— for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

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Apply to
SARDAR BAHADUR GURNAM SINGH,
SANGRUR, Jhind State, Punab.

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Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1 0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee]	1 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2 0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0 3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0 3
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0 4
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FRANCE'S NEW LIBERAL POLICY.

GENERAL REFORMS.

Fostering Foreign Relations.

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Sarrien, the Premier, to-day made a statement regarding the policy of the Government.

He announced the granting of a general amnesty, a graduated income-tax, reform in connection with the proceedings of Courts-martial and permission to Government employes to form Unions though they will not be allowed to go on strike.

He then declared that the Government will strengthen the present alliances and friendships existing with other Nations and will continue its foreign policy based upon justice and preservation of peace, trusting thus to convince the Nations of the possibility of introducing a reduction in the present armaments.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

A Triple Platform.

EDUCATION, THE LORDS, AND FISCAL REFORM.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord James of Hereford and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, speaking at the Unionist Free Trade Club, warned the Lords of the unwisdom of fighting the electorate on the Education Bill. The Duke of Devonshire said as a Unionist he regarded with misgivings the result of the next election which would be fought on a three-fold issue, namely, Education, the position of the ords and the Fiscal question.

THE CITY ELECTION.

No Liberal Candidate.

Sir Frederick Banbury will not be opposed in his candidature for the City.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Reply Considered Satisfactory.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Sir E. Grey, in the House of Commons, said that the Government regards the Note of the Waiwupu on the Chinese Customs as satisfactory.

THE NATAL WAR.

Rebellion Thought to be Checked.

Hitherto 575 rebels have been killed in Natal.

Colonel Mackenzie considers the spread of the rebellion has been checked.

THE BATTLESHIP MONTAGUE.

Hopes for Salvage.

Mr. Robertson, Secretary to the Admiralty, replying to a question in the Commons said he hoped the battleship Montague would be salved if the fine weather continues.

THE TERRY CELEBRATION.

Tremendous Enthusiasm at the Lane.

The scene at Drury Lane theatre to-day was unparalleled, Ellen Terry appearing in a scene from "Much Ado About Nothing." She was cheered for six minutes and at the conclusion had to reappear six times as the audience would not be silenced. The programme lasted from 12-30 p.m. to seven in the evening.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Ellen Terry's benefit realised six thousand pounds.

THE KING DINES WITH MR. WHITELAW REID.

To Meet the "U. S. Princess."

The King last night attended the U.S. Ambassador Mr. Whitelaw Reid's dinner at Dorchester House in honor of Mrs. Longworth, the daughter of President Roosevelt.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Scheme for Closure Postpones Discussion.

The discussion in the Committee stage of the Education Bill has been postponed for a week pending a scheme for closuring which the Cabinet is considering.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Cambridge has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 54 runs.

Kent has beaten Somerset by 10 wickets.

London County has beaten the West Indians by 247 runs.

The appended table shows the positions in the county championship to June 12:—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	10	7	0	3	7
Yorkshire	7	6	0	1	6
Lancashire	7	5	1	1	4
Essex	5	3	0	2	3
Middlesex	3	2	1	0	1
Notts	5	2	2	1	0
Somerset	3	1	1	1	0
Warwickshire	5	2	2	2	0
Kent	5	2	2	1	0
Sussex	4	1	2	1	−1
Gloucestershire	4	1	2	1	−1
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	−2
Leicestershire	7	2	5	0	−3
Hants	5	1	4	0	−3
Northants	6	1	5	0	−4
Derbyshire	6	0	6	0	−6

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Chapel at St. Paul's Dedicated.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Amid a scene of great military and heraldic pomp and impressive religious ceremonial, the South West Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral was to-day dedicated to the use of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in the presence of the King and Prince of Wales and members of the Order. The assemblage was a most brilliant one. Banners of the Knights were hung above their stalls.

The Bishop of London officiated and preached a sermon, his text being taken from Ephesians, 6th chapter, verse 13.

He paid a high tribute to the pioneers and emphasised their duty to the Empire.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

A Rule for Quashing the Contempt case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The Criminal Appellate Bench of the Calcutta High Court has granted a rule to-day on him to show cause why the contempt proceedings in which Mr Surendranath Bannerji was fined Rs. 200, and which has been upheld the District Judge, should not be quashed.

A SWADESHI APPEAL.

Partially Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The rule obtained by Moher Molla who remonstrated with two men at Faridpore for selling Liverpool salt and assaulted one man and threw away the weights and scales was heard to-day before the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court. Mohor Molla was fined Rs 20 for theft. Rs.10 for assault and bound down to keep the peace The sentence of theft was set aside, but not of assault. The order for binding down to keep the peace was also set aside. There is great rejoicing over this decision among the Babus as this is a Swadeshi case.

CHEATING CALCUTTA SHOPKEEPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

A young man, named T. Rowe alias Sholdon, evidently unknown in Calcutta, has in the past few days been cheating a number of Calcuta tradesmen. His modus operandi was to call at a shop to purchase goods to a fairly large value and offer to pay by cheque if a man be sent with him. He generally contrived to give the man the slip. His last appearance was at Harman and Co. tailors, who quietly sent for the police and gave him in charge. He is now in custody awaiting trial.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Calcutta High Court Pleader Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The case against a M. Burnett, European, for having by a rash and negligent act caused the death of Jagendranath Sen, pleader, High Court on 10th May last, was taken up to-day. The accused was driving a motor car on the date on question in Bow Bazar street. The deceased had alighted from a tramcar, and while crossing the road was run over by the motor which a witness deposed was being driven fast. The Pleader was dragged a short distance. He was unconscious when taken out and died shortly after. Several witnesses were examined to-day and the case was adjourned to 27th instant, accused being released on a bail for Rs. 100.

THE CRISTOPHER TRUST

Inspection of Documents Allowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The rule granted in General Cristopher's Trust in connection with which Ernst Cowie misappropriated a large sum of money was heard by Mr. Justice Bodily to-day. Mr. Casperoz, barrister on behalf of Messrs Sanderson and Co, solicitors, said his clients give every facility to recover the money misappropriated. His lordship discharged the rule Mr. Casperoz undertaking to give full inspection of all documents.

ROWDYISM IN MYMENINGH.

Mohamedans Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Several cases of rioting in Mymensingh are now being tried in the Sub-Divisional Courts. The accused in all the cases are Mahomedans who are charged with attacking the bazars damaging huts and assaulting women of the towns.

ALLEGED LONG FIRM FRAUDS.

A Branch Office in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Norendra Nath Roy, who, it is alleged, has or had bogus establishments in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, is awaiting trial here on a charge of having cheated one Pandurang of Dharwar of Rs. 2,500 by inducing the complainant to send him goods for sale which he misappropriated. The accused has an accomplice, a Jew named Ezekiel Cohen, who has absconded. The case could not be heard yesterday as the witnesses from Bombay had not arrived. The accused was admitted to bail on finding two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

THE TEA CESS.

Huge Bonus Paid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The quantity of green tea on which bonus has been paid by the Tea Cess Committee from the 1st of April 1905 to the 31st of May 1906 is 1,740,967 pounds.

LORD LAMINGTON ARRIVES IN POONA.

Visit to Shivaji's Tomb En Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

H. E. Lord Lamington the Governor accompanied by Captain Maynell A. D. C. drove on a cycle from Mahad and arrived this evening at five at Ganeshkhind. The party left Mahableshwar on Monday and visited the Tomb of Shivaji at Raighud, they went to Shore State on horseback and reached the village of Mahad, covering two days' journey on horseback and cycle. After leaving Mahad they made their way to Poona reaching by Kurakwasla on cycle this afternoon. The party was met by Major Lee in motor car by which they drove to Ganeshkhind arriving there at five. Mr. Simcox, the Collector, and Colonel Grantham also motored out to Karakwasla to meet his Excellency.

POONA FOXHOUNDS.

New President Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

At a meeting of members of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds held recently at the Gymkhana Club, Major General Richardson was elected president in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Bull I. M. S. who is proceeding to Quetta shortly to act as Principal Medical Officer there, and Mr. Enthoven was nominated Honorary Secretary.

STORMS AND TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTIONS.

Smart Work of the Department.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

During the first eleven days of June the main lines of the Telegraph Department were damaged by storms on such widely separated sections as those of Yamethin to Tounghoo, Prome to Tanngup, Allahabad to Bankipore, Raneganj to Bankipore, Saidpur to Dhubri, Rangoon to Tounghoo, Deolali to Bhusawal, Agra to Delhi, Bombay to Poona, Bombay to Surat, Karachi to Umerkot, Calcutta to Kharagpur and Poona to Sholapur. The four congested breaks were those on the Prome-Tanngup section on the 1st, on the Rangoon-Tounghoo section on the 6th, on the Agra-Delhi section the 7th and on the Kharachi-Umerkot section on the 10th.

In nearly every case the damage was serious and a large number of wires were implicated. But the restoration was very promptly effected, the average duration of all the breaks being about 8 hours, whilst, if the four important interruptions were separated, the average duration of the remainder falls to under four hours which implied very excellent work.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Atmospherics continue very troublesome in the Bay of Bengal and cause interference with the wireless telegraphy to a considerable extent. Experiment has shown that they are most marked from about 2 p. m. to about daybreak, so the Department is trying as much as possible to dispose of traffic between daybreak and 2 p. m.

MURDERERS' APPEAL.

Two Prisoners Recommended to Mercy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Four Mahomedans of Faridpur, father and sons, committed a serious assault on another resulting in his death. All four have appealed for remission of sentence to the High Court. The first was sentenced to death and the rest to transportation for life. The sentence on the first two has been confirmed, but the High Court recommended the case of the two others, on account of their youth, to the Local Government, recommending that ten and five years respectively would sufficiently meet the ends of justice in their case.

SAD DEATH AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The death occurred here yesterday morning of Mrs. Morris, wife of the Deputy Secretary of the Home Office, from heart failure. She was very popular and her death is greatly deplored.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Returns to Kashmir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Sir Francis Younghusband left Simla on Tuesday and will take over charge of the Residency at Kashmir on 17th of this month.

PLEADERS ON STRIKE

Legal Disruption at Fyzabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 13.

A curious situation has arisen at Fyzabad, where the local pleaders seem to have gone on strike on account, it is said, of Mr. Alder, who has recently taken over charge of the Assistant Sessions Judgeship. In consequence of a letter from Mr. Chowdhuri Niamatullah, a vakil, the local Bar Association met on the 8th instant, and unanimously adopted the following resolution :—That the Bar Association of Fyzabad regrets that the treatment of Mr. Alder, the Assistant Sessions Judge, towards the members of the Bar is rude and ungentlemanly and records its strong protest against such treatment to the members of the Bar. They decline to appear in any case before him. Almost all the members of the Bar have since acted upon this resolution, copies of which have been sent to the District Judge and Judicial Commissioner, who have been informed of the particular facts which have produced what the correspondent describes as a great revolution. Failing redress by the higher authorities, the pleaders threaten to bring the matter into the Courts.

PONDICHERRY ELECTIONS.

A Fresh Poll to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, JUNE 12.

As there was reason to doubt the authenticity of the news of the death of Mons. Henrique, I personally made enquiries at Government House, with the result that the telegram, announcing the death of the deceased gentleman was confirmed and has been officially published in the "Government Gazette." A new election is necessary, and Pondicherry is to be pitied that party feeling acts in an inverse ratio to its prosperity. Yesterday there was a parade of the available police force on the Maidan, numbering seventy-eight man, out of which the Commandant found thirty-eight aged, weak, undersized and unfit, and the balance a very poor set for the maintenance of order in a town of seventy thousand inhabitants.

THE SIMLA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

A Full Evening.

GAME FIGHTING IN THE OPENING ROUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

There was an excellent attendance at the opening of the Sirhind Boxing Tournament including Sir Partab Singh and Major-General Clements. The Referree was Captain Hollins and the Judges Major Walker and Mr. Wallis.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Gunner Mahaffy, R. G. A., versus Driver Pringle, R.F.A.—Both combatants adopted aggressive tactics. Pringle cut Mahaffy badly, but the former retired after being severely handled towards the close of the first round. The second contest was Bugler Dale, Durhams, versus Private Hislim of the Cameronians. Hislim had no chance against his opponent, to whom he was conceding 9 pounds and retired from the fight. In Private Daw, Black Watch, versus Corporal Manning, Nothamptons, Manning floored his opponent within a minute and he was counted out. The fourth contest was Trumpeter McArthur, R.G.A., versus Private Douglas, Bedfords. Douglas won on points leading throughout. In Corporal Mclaverty, Lincolns, versus Rifleman Roberts, Royal Irish Rifles, Roberts was forced to retire towards the completion of the second round from a severe blow over the heart. The sixth contest was Private Palmer, the Lincolns, versus Private MacDonald, Durhams. After two even rounds McDonald forced the pace in the third round and won. In Private Yule, Black Watch, versus Private Hobdell, Bedfords, Hobdell cut Yule badly all over the face and won easily on points. The eighth contest was between Corporal Laing, Sussex Regiment, and Private Barrett, Northamptons. Laing secured the verdict in a very tame fight.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.

The opening contest was Private Hagar, Sussex Regiment, versus Rifleman Darragh, Royal Irish Rifles. Both started continuously, but Hagar was knocked out at the commencement of second round. Private Scott, Black Watch, scratched to Private Wallace, Royal Scots. In the next fight Corporal Weir, Royal Irish Rifles versus Private Eatwell Wiltshire Regiment, Eatwell was severely handled in the first two rounds. In the third round both men put in good work and Weir won. When Corporal Richardson, Black Watch, met Private Dickson, Royal Scots, Ricardson had the advantage of weight and won after three rounds of hard fighting. The fifth fight was private Sloper, Wiltshire Regiment, versus Private Hughes, 12th Royal Lancers. In a close and well-contested match Hughes held the lead till the end of the second round, but Sloper vigorously set to work at the third round and twice floored Hughes and thus Sloper won on points. The fight between Private North, Lincolns, and Private Elliott, Wiltshire Regiment, was won by North after a very tame fight, both men waiting on each other.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

In Corporal Mack, Sussex Regiment, versus Private Hickmott, Northamptons, Hickmott was severely handled from start to finish, Mack winning easily. Private Saunders, Northumberland Fusiliers, then met Corporal Leeson, Connaught Rangers. Saunders belied his reputation and Leeson put in some good body work and won on points. Volunteer Rector, Simla Volunteers, scratched to Private Fletcher of the Durhams and then Private Deacle, Lincolns, met Corporal Smailes, Sussex Regiment. The verdict was never in doubt. Deacle was on the defensive throughout and Smailes won easily. In Private Gibbons, Nortamptons, versus Driver Atkinson R. F. A., Atkinson fought well till the middle of the second round when Gibbons floored him and he was very severely handled in the final round with successive right and left swings and counted out after having fought very gamely. When private Nutt, Black Watch, opposed Private Arnold, Glosters, Nutt had absolutely no chance. He hit wildly and to no purpose and Arnold accepting an opening knocked him out with a severe right under-cut. Private Makin, Lincoln's, then put up to Private Scot, Black Watch. Though Makin was badly cut over the left eye in the first and third rounds, he put in excellent work throughout and won a splendid match on points though quite exhausted at the finish. The eighth contest was Private Church, Sussex Regt. vs. Corporal Byrne, Connaught Rangers. Byrne had no chance against his clever opponent who accepted every opportunity he got. Byrne was sent to the boards six times, but pluckily returned each time. Finnally, however, Church sent home an extra stinging shot and Byrne was counted out. The loser received well merited applause for this game fight.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

In Private Meichan, Durhams, vs. Private Brigden, 12th Royal Lancers, Meichan was knocked out within one minute.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL SALVATION.

Movement at Poona.

INDIA'S MONEY FOR INDIA'S WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

A circular has been issued in Poona, signed by M. K. Swany Rao with regard to the Industrial Development Scheme, which states "We have now fully realized the fact that the salvation of India is indissolubly bound up with industrial advances and she can never rise in the scale of nations unless and until her industries are promoted. We have decided, after long and serious consideration, to collect Rs. 70,000 and to utilize only Rs. 20,000 out of it for education and to keep the rest for starting factories in one of the best sites in Bombay Presidency. We have come to the conclusion to start an up-to-date Glass Bangle Factory and have got a most favourable estimates for it. The profits will be utilized towards the enlargement of the factory or other similar concerns, subject to the approval of the trustees. The object we have got in view is not only to save Indian money from foreign countries, but also to save the lives of the starving poorer classes. To achieve this much coveted end two conditions have to be fulfilled; first, intelligent, enterprising and promising young men must be sent to Japan or some other centres of industrial activity to master the various processes of important industries; secondly, industries on small scale must be established in order to enable such students to utilize the knowledge they have gained in foreign countries for the benefit of their Motherland."

THE BETTIAH RAJ CASE.

Judgment Delivered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

Mr. Justice Pratt and Mr. Justice Ormond delivered judgment yesterday in the rule obtained in the suit brought for the possession of the Bettiah Raj Estate. The defendant Maharani, who being the disqualified proprietress, is represented in the suit by the Manager under the Court of Wards, was directed by an order of the Subordinate Judge to answer certain interrogatories. She declined to do so and obtained a rule which was set aside by the Sub-Judge's order. Their Lordships yesterday discharged the rule but without costs.

THE TREATMENT OF TIBET.

An Old Policy Reversed.

BARRING THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 13.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who has been a guest at Viceregal Lodge left Simla on Monday. He will not enter Tibet through Indian territory, and if he goes in at all it must be through Turkestan. The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes at the present moment the British public and the British Cabinet are morbidly anxious to have nothing to do with Tibet now that an agreement has been come to with China and the most innocent proposals of travellers and explorers and merchants are being regarded with suspicion and distrust if they bear evidence of any desire to touch even the fringe of the Lama's purdah.

Dr. Sven Hedin appears to be one sufferer from this access of self restraint at Whitehall, for he has been refused permission to travel through India into Tibetan territory and, if there was any idea, on his part, of exploring the course of the river San Po or Bramaputra it will have to be abandoned nor is there likely to be anything but peremptory refusal of the desire of our own officers to explore unknown reaches of this great stream within our own border line. So sensitive are the apprehensions of the authorities that Mishmi or Abor savages, might become excited and disturb that point of the Frontier that it will be a wonder if the proposed deputation of officials from Kula on a purely civil mission for the purpose of looking into trade arrangements at Gartok, although this is one of stipulations of the treaty and the Chinese themselves are interested in such facilities, is not made the subject of anxious inquires from the India Office and possibly of some opposition.

It seems to us that this is precisely the wrong line of policy to adopt—having made a treaty with Tibet on extraordinarily easy terms and proved alike the absence of aggressive intentions and our desire for friendly relations, it is absurd for us, considering that the recent quarrel arose out of a refusal of all intercourse, to shape all over action in the direction of encouraging the Lamas to adopt the old attitude of rigid isolation. We shall not get on better terms with the Tibetans and be better understood by them if we proceed on the lines of avoiding all intercourse.

A PARSEE PRIEST ARRESTED.

Conviction for Illicit Liquor Trading.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 12.

A great sensation was caused a few days ago at Udvada, in the Surat District, which place is reputed to possess the first Parsee fire-temple in India, when Mr. Charles O' Gorman, District Abkari Inspector, Bulsar Division, acting on certain information he received that a Parsee priest at Udvada was in the habit of conducting illicit sales of foreign liquor, proceeded to the spot at night and at once made arrangements for the arrest of the defaulting priest.

A customer was secured, and four rupees and eight annas, which were marked before a "punch," were given him, and he was told to purchase two bottles of brandy from the house of one Nusserwanji Pestonji Unwalla. A constable in plain clothes accompanied the customer with soda-water bottles in his hands to show Nusserwanji the usual accompaniments to a peg in order to divert suspicion from the mind of the unsuspecting priest. Mr. O'Gorman, together with his Sub-Inspector, Mr. Bhownagree, followed the customer at a little distance behind in a covered country cart, and at a preconcerted signal, showing that the sale was effected, they immediately rushed into the house and arrested the priest who was the vendor. The news of the raid soon spread all over the town, and a huge crowd of Parsees flocked to the scene, all horrified to think that one of their spiritual leaders should have fallen into the snares of the Abkari Department. On the house being searched a veritable brandy shop was disclosed. The accused was placed before the Magistrate at Pardi and charged under section 43 (A) of the Bombay Abkari Act, and, on his plea of guilty was fined Rs. 100 and the liquor confiscated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

2nd-Lieutenant Pilnston, Manchester Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Stretton, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

Brigadier-General Woolcombe, Commanding the the Allahabad Brigade, is granted 3 months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant Berryman, 44th Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Artillery Postings :—

Captain Andrewes, R. G. A., has been posted to the Home establishment.

Captain Bishop has been posted to No. 80 Company R. G. A.

Captain Henderson, R. G. A., has been posted to No. 52 Company, Madras.

Captain Archdale has been posted to "N" Battery R. H. A.

Captain Colville, R. F. A., has been posted to the 66th Battery.

The posting of Captain Gray to "N" Battery R. H. A. is cancelled.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of entitled passages to the families of departmental officers with honorary rank and Indian departmental warrant officers on all occasions on which the husband himself is granted an entitled passage on either a Government vessel or hired transport.

WESTERN COMMAND.

35th Scind Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. G. Wadeson, 2nd-in-Command, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel C. E. Peirse, vacated. Dated 6th June.

The undermentioned Officers are confirmed in their present appointments from the dates specified. Captain C. D. Duxbury, 34th Poona Horse, Supply and Transport Officer, 5th Class, on probation, with effect from 14th August, 1905. Lieutenant H. G. F. Christie 104th Rifles, Supply and Transport Officer, 6th Class, on probation with effect from 4th July, 1905.

Colonel C. E. Peirse, Indian Army, on vacating the Command of the 35th Scinde Horse, is permitted to reside in India.

Captain T. D. Jackson, D. S. O., (1st Battalion, The King's Own) (Royal Lancaster Regiment), (Officiating Aide-de-Camp to General Sir A. Hunter K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Western Command) is granted leave of absence for four months, out of India, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Alston Edgar, Army Veterinary Corps, is granted leave in India for one month and fifteen days, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant W. L. Wayman, 116th Mahrattas has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry has been permitted to return to duty.

LANDSLIP ON THE G. I. P.

Traffic Blocked on the Bhore Ghaut.

A landslip, which might have easily resulted disastrously but for the timely warning, occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning on the G. I. P. Railway between Thakarwad and the Bhore Ghaut. A large boulder dropped on to the line from the mouth of the 16th tunnel after Thakarwad station, blocking the traffic completely. As a result the Raichore mail train, due at the Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. arrived one hour and ten minutes late, while the two Poona passenger trains, due at 6-36 and 7-35 a. m., respectively, arrived 2 hours and 25 minutes late.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NOTES FROM THE CONTINENT.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 25.

THE German Imperial Diet at the close of the session is now able to look back upon a period rich and fruitful in legislative work. In addition to a whole series of small but by no means unimportant measures, two great legislative programmes have been dealt with, namely, the naval programme and the taxation proposals. The acceptance of the naval programme was practically assured before the session of 1905/6 had begun. The Press of almost all the middle class parties had expressed such strong opinions in favour of the naval demands, that there could be no question of the members opposing the voice of the German nation as apparent in the great majority of the representative Press. It is not meant in the least to be little the services of the Secretary of State, von Tirpitz, by pointing out that his programme was passed much more readily than in 1898 and 1900. The present ready acceptance is in a great measure to be ascribed to the tactics of the minister in asking only for just so much as he hoped might willingly be granted. The task of the Imperial Chancellor and the Secretary of State of the Imperial Treasury was a much more difficult one in procuring assent to the financial proposals. It is true the last few years have continually ended with financial deficits, which have had to be covered by loans, and the acceptance of the naval programme meant a further increase of the deficit if the new taxes were not granted, but the German Parliament has often enough shown that it can be remarkably obstinate in connection with proposals for taxation. This time, too, the financial proposals were not carried without a struggle, and the taxes finally granted, very little resembled the original proposal as laid before the Parliament last autumn. The result is to be regretted in so far as the proposals originally made by the Government with reference to the individual taxes were much more reasonable than the taxes adopted by the Reichstag in place of the rejected Government taxes. The tax on railway tickets may serve as an example. But the main point is that the finances of the empire will be put upon a sound basis by an increase of receipts of nearly £ 10,000,000 from the new taxes. In recognition of the great importance of this strengthening of the financial position of the country, the German Emperor has sent the Imperial Chancellor a letter expressing his warm appreciation of his services. The parliamentary session thus closes in a manner very satisfactory to the Government. But the members of the Parliament have also every reason to be well satisfied, for at the end of the session they have for the first time received payment for their services and may now enjoy a pleasant holiday with all expenses paid.

AFTER THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Paris correspondent writes :—For the next four years the Conservative politicians of France have lost every chance of being able to exert any influence on the course of politics. Even if it should turn out that perhaps sometime with the aid of discontented radical elements, they may be able to bring about the fall of the present or some future ministry, the success would only mean that in place of the retiring ministry, another radical cabinet would be formed. For the majority of the radical party, the so-called block, is incomparably stronger than before the elections. Numbering over 400 members, the block can count upon more than a 2/3 majority. And if during the life of the present parliament, the byelections here and there should result in conservative members being elected instead of the present radicals, yet with such a huge majority as the present, though it may certainly be diminished a little, it cannot be converted into a minority. Owing to the strengthening of the socialistic and radical elements within the bloc, the result shold be that more energy will be shown in proceeding with social legislation than has been the case since the existence of the third republic. France under its redublican and radical regime stands in this respect far behind monarchical and more conservative Germany. After the great victory which the Left succeeded in winning four years ago, it might have been assumed that the previous Chamber would have seriously tackled the question of social legislation though such did not prove to be the case. Now, however, the previous neglect should be made good. Towards the close of the last legislative period, signs were not lacking in the Chamber of Deputies of a certain anti-military movement, which has for a long time past been noticeable in the country. After the victory of the radicals, this movement may be expected to be plainly evident in the Chamber and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it may lead to conflicts with the Senate, which although it is in sympathy with a radical regime, yet will not think of doing anything to shake the military institutions of the country. As far as regards the foreign policy of France, the elections will have given a peaceful tread to affairs. Particularly those candidates distinguished by their Chauvinism, the Nationalists, have suffered the severest defeats. Almost all the leaders of this revenge party have succumbed at the polls. I need mention only Major Driant, the well-known exponent of the revenge idea Paul Deroulede, Count Monts Bello, Gaston and Paul Mery and Colonel Marchand, known outside France on account of his share in the Fashoda affair. So far as one can judge from the results of the elections, the domestic and foreign policy of France for the next few years should be approximately in agreement with the above forecast. But it should never be lost sight of that France is the country where the unexpected may falsify all predictions.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE AND THE TREATY POWERS.

The readiness with which all the treaty powers have joined in the protest of the English Ambassador, Sir Ernest Satow, against the Imperial edict relative to the Customs Service, promises an easier solution of the difficulty, than appeared probable according to the sensational telegrams from Pekin. The right of the Chinese Government to sever the present connection between the Customs Service and the Foreign Office, and to establish a special Revenue Office for the collection of duties and taxes throughout the Empire in indisputable. The question is whether according to the existing agreements, the appointment of Tieh-liang as the General Administrator of the revenue system inclusive of the Maritime Customs Service is justifiable or not. If owing to this reorganisation the power delegated to Sir Robert Hart or his successor should be subject to greater restrictions, it would mean that China was not adhering to the promises made and published on the occasions when it has raised foreign loans. For in the prospectus of the 5per cent. Chinese loan obtained in 1896 from England and Germany, it was expressly stated :—The Chinese Government has undertaken to allow the administration of the customs duties in the treaty ports to remain as at present constituted during the whole period of this loan. The European creditors of China considered the pledging of the customs duties in guarantee of the payment of interest, so much the more valuable, because the administration lay entirely in the hands of the great organiser Sir Robert Hart and his tried co-workers from various countries. As the Chinese Government has had every reason to be satisfied with the maritime customs service as organised by Sir Robert Hart, a generation ago, it is hardly to be anticipated that any noteworthy alteration will be made. In any case there can be no doubt that the foreign powers would be united in opposition to any changes which would be disadvantageous for the creditors of China, the foreign importers and the European, Japanese and American customs officials. There is, however, no justification for the insult offered to the Chinese Government by the Correspondent of the "Times" when he ascribed to it the intention, "of introducing the national corrupt methods into the service created by the genius of Sir Robert Hart."

THE TRUTH IS,

that at present China has far more reason to complain of corrupt practices, as owing to the manifest

facilities offered to the smuggling of merchandise at the three leased ports of Weihaiwei. Port Arthur and Kwang-chowwan, China has suffered by a diminution in its receipts from customs duties. Recently a well informed correspondent of the "Times" showed in great detail how till a few years ago opium smuggling was facilitated at Hongkong, owing to the fact that the English Colony on principle published no trade statistics. The smugglers were and still are without exception Chinese. But the merchants from whom they bought their supplies complained about the revenue cutters, which continually chased the smugglers junks and which were accused of practically blockading Hongkong. Even the Government of the Colony made reference to this supposed blockade of Hongkong and when Kowloon was acquired in 1899 it insisted on the boundaries being delimited in such a manner that it was made impossible for the cruisers to successfully hunt down the pirates. Similarly in the leased territories of Port Arthur, Weihaiwei and Kwang-chowwan the suppression of smuggling has been prevented in the name of free trade. The English, Russian, and French officials of these harbours in order to increase the trade of their districts have taken advantage of every opportunity and have even considered the smuggling trade carried on by the Chinese as a permissible means of furthering the special interests of the ports. In Kiautschou Germany has been more considerate of the rights and wishes of the Chinese Customs Service. It has marked out a special portion of the harbour where goods may be landed and stored temporarily in bond free of duty, and the Chinese customs officials are permitted to collect the duties on all such goods as are taken out for the purpose of being sent into China. For the expenses involved in this arrangement and for the facilities granted by the German officials for the collection of duties, Sir Robert Hart has willingly assented to 20 per cent of the income being paid to the German colony. The English correspondent regards these measures, which have resulted in increased receipts for both parties, "a monument to the statemanship of however devised them." He recommends them as models to be followed by the other leased ports and promises that their introduction would lead to a healthier development of the import and export trade. With a view to overcoming more easily the difficulties of transferring the administration of the customs service to the designated successor of the worthy Sir Robert Hart, it would be well if the other leased territories would take note of the wishes of the Chinese Government with reference to facilities for the suppression of smuggling as has already been done in Tsingtau.

THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.

The highly successful excavations during the last 16 years have presented us a faithful picture of the old Land of Canaan, which the Children of Israel entered as conquerors. Particularly is this true of the old Canaanitish towns, which are described in the book of Joshua, the book of Judges and the first book of kings as the principal fortresses of the conquered country. Good examples of these towns have been unearthed by the excavations made under the auspices of the English Palestine Exploration Fund as well as by Professor Sellin in Taanach and by the discoveries of the German archaeologists on the site of the old Megiddo. The remains of the walls of the town of Lachis, which have been laid bare and show a thickness of 28 feet, confirm the biblical accounts of the cities of the Amontes. We learn from the cuneiform tables and the Egyptian productions which have been found, that the exodus and the conquest of Canaan are historic events which took place in the 14th and 13th centuries before the Christian era, and that the narrations of the book of Joshua are founded upon fact. The most surprising discoveries, however, were the traces of the horrible religious rites of the pre-Israelitish inhabitants of Canaan. Under the foundations of each house were found the bones of an unfortunate child, who had been buried alive as a sacrifie when the house was being built. Generally they were the bones of children but a few weeks old which were found in the jars; but the bones also of children more than 6 years old offered as sacrifices, fill us with horror at the thought of such dreadful religious observances. The decisive manner in which the Old Testament demands that the Canaanitish religion should be roted out now becomes intelligible to us as a real advance in civilisation. In the time of the Jews, it was only permitted to bury the dish and the jaa in connection with the building of the house. Neither in Gezer nor in any other place where Israelitish remains have been discovered, has there been the slightest trace of the sacrifice of children. In the chain of surprising discoveries, which began in 1888 in Tellel-Amaran, Egypt, when the discovery of the cuneiform correspondence and library, and which were continued by the finding of the prehistoric burial places and the stone age remains in Lower Egypt and through the Hittite inscriptions in Cappadocia resulted in showing their relation to an old period of civilisation on a Babylonian foundation, these excavations in Palestine form an extremely important link. They prove how the historical narratives in the Bible and the facts there given are to be connected with the results of the Egyptian and Assyrian explorations of the last century.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

To-day's weather reports show that rain is increasing along the West Coast and over the Peninsula. Bombay has received three and a half inches and Mangalore and Karwar over two and a half, while at the inland stations of Bellary, Hyderabad, Cuddapah and Madura there have been useful falls of between one, and one and a half inches. Thunderstorms giving about an inch of rain have occurred in parts of the Punjab.

SURAT, JUNE 11.

The weather became monsoonish on Saturday last, and the first instalment of the season's rain fell on that day, the amount registering being 1 inch 40 cents. This, no doubt, is a good beginning. Showers have been received daily since then and the total rainfall up to 8 a.m. to-day amounted to 2 in. 28 cents. The rainfall is general in the district, and has relieved the sufferings of the people of those villages where scarcity of water was being keenly felt. The sky still remains overcast.

RAJKOTE, JUNE 10.

The commencement of the monsoon was announced by peals of thunder 8 p.m. Since then it has continued drizzling. The day's fall measured eight cents,

JAMNUGGER, JUNE 12.

The welcome rain made its first appearance here on Saturday and this place has been fortunate to receive 2 in. 20 cents of water up to to-day. The fall at other places in Kathiawar is equally satisfactory Verawal has received 3 in. 5 cents; Bhownugger 3 in. 4 cents: Dwarka 51 cents and Bhuj 25 cents.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The Monsoon appears to be setting in on the West Coast where moderately heavy rainfall on the Konkan Coast combined with shifting winds to easterly-south-easterly directions suggests its entrance into the area of low pressure such as usually forms in advance of the monsoon. In Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam the changes from hot weather conditions into those of the monsoon are somewhat slow in taking place. In Burma nearly general rain has occurred on the Coast, but only a few falls are reported from the interior. The chief amounts are: Port Blair and Mergui one and a half inches, Tavey five and a half inches and Moulmein one inch. Wind directions are still unfavourable for an increase in the interior. Cloud has decreased there, but increased on the Coast. In Eastern Bengal and Assam nearly general rain has fallen, the principal amounts being Sibsagar one inch, Gauhati one and a half inch, Dhubri one inch Silchar one and a half inch, Cherrapoonjee three and a half inches, Barisal two and a half inches, and Dinajpur one and a half inch. The trough of low pressure has shifted slightly south-westward and conditions are now favourable for a slight westward extension of the rainfall. Skies are heavily overcast practically over the whole of North East India while temperature is in considerable defect in the area of rainfall and elsewhere in large excess. In the Punjab duststorms and thunderstorms are numerous. They have also occurred in Kashmir and the Central Provinces. The chief falls of rain are: Murree two inches; Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Khandwa and Sangor one inch. Skies have become thickly clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded in Gujarat and Rajputana. Air is damper on the West Himalayas and the Frontier Province and drier in Rajputana and the west of Central India. Owing to rain there has been a further fall in temperature in the Punjab and the Frontier Province, the greatest deficiency now being fourteen degrees in Murree and Montgomery. Temperature is also below normal in other parts of North-West India. On the West Coast, in Madras, the Deccan and South India nearly general rain has fallen. Bombay reports three and a half inches of rain, Goa one inch Mormugao one and a half inch, Karwar three inches, Mangalore two and a half inches, Mercara, Calicut, Bellary, Hyderabad and Cuddapah one inch and Madura one and a half inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the peninsula while temperature is in defect on the Konkan and Coramandel Coast and normal or in excess elsewhere. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, Eastern Bengal and Assam and on the West Coast and local rain in Bengal, Bihar Orissa, West of the Sub-Himalayas, Kashmir and the interior of the Peninsula. A few falls are likely in the interior of Burma. Some thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line Steamer Marienfels, Captain Zitzlaezen, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, reports having experienced fine weather up to 55° E; thence, Cyclonic weather, heavy rain and strong monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara, Captain Sewell, which also arrived in harbour on Tuesday encountered moderate to strong wind rough southerly swell wind went round the compass twice from south to East North and West.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	1	31	0	50	1	35	1	85
Wednesday 13th, June 1906.	0	85	1	10	1	25	3	17
Total	2	16	1	60	2	62	5	02
Total fall to 13th June '05	0	23	0	77	0	66	0	23
Total fall to 13th, June '04	10	33	9	04	8	80	7	64

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 12th to 6 a.m. 13th June.
Inches. 1 Cents. 8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 6th.	29·532	S	16	90·1	78·4	83	.....	0.0	—0·00
Jask	29·543	SE	19	92·3	80·2	33	.....	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·586	SE	—	—	—	—	.....	0·00	—0·36
Aden 6th.....	29 690	SW					.....	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29 801	NE	2	103·4	83·3	46	0·33	0·74	—0·39
Sirsa	29·670	E	4	100·8	85·1	29	0·01	0·48	—0·05
Delhi	29·659	NW	3	104·3	85·1	46	.....	0·29	—0·35
Agra	29·633	SW	10	108·0	88·9	26	.....	0·00	—0·44
Cawnpore.....	29·521	NNW	3	106·4	87·8	55	.....	0·01	—0·00
Allahabad	29·539	WNW	3	99·8	85·5	56	.....	1·22	—0·55
Jhansi	29·588	ENE	10	110·5	80·4	10	.....	0·00	—0·73
Jacobabad ...	29·506	E	8	116 1	90·7	63	.....	0.00	0.00
Karachi	29·668	W	11	94·9	84·8	79	.....	0·01	—0·04
Jeypore.....	29·633	W	11	100·2	89·4	53	.....	0·03	—0·41
Ajmere	29 672	NW	8	107·4	88·2	44	.....	3·10	—2·43
Deesa.....	29·645	SSW	12	104·3	79·9	68	0·21	0·30	—0·06
Ahmedabad..	29·671	WSW	7	102·3	82·1	57	0·18	0·78	+0·23
Bhuj	29·622	WSW	21	98·1	77·0	75	.....	0·25	—0·0
Jamnagar ...	29·646	SW	1	101·6	76·2	64	.....	0·20	—0·08
Dwarka	29·642	SSW	..	..	..	..	.....	0·51	..
Rajkot	29·558	SW	10	101·4	75·2	74	·08	0·31	—0·30
Bhavnagar Para.	29·632	SW	9	93·1	81·5	58	0·55	4·89	—3·58
Veraval	29·670	SSW	7	84·1	78·3	78	.....	2·08	—1·31
Neemuch	29·638	WSW	13	97 5	83·2	32	.....	0·06	—0·22
Indore	29 677	W	14	94·9	80·1	47	.....	0·40	—1·69
Saugor	29·622	WSW	6	102·5	78·3	36	.....	0·00	—0·37
Jubbulpore	29·590	WNW	6	102·5	78·3	36	.....	0·03	—1·43
Hoshangabad	29·643	WNW	10	99·3	83·3	38	.....	1·40	—0·32
Khandwa.....	29·683	WNW	1	109·2	84·1	29	1·00	1·06	—0·72
Raipur	29·540	SW	1	94·7	87·0	58	.....	0·17	—1·41
Nagpur	29·598	N	13	98·2	86·1	39	.....	1·11	—1·43
Amraoti	29·630	WNW	12	97·2	82 8	39	.....	0·03	—3·28
Akola	29·616	NW	14	97·4	82 9	42	.....	0·32	—2·03
Surat	29·704	SSW	7	91	81·2	67	.....	0·33	—1·18
Malegaon.....	29 714	W	10	95·9	79·3	70	0·02	0 97	—0·97
Bombay	29·72	SE	5	86·0	70·9	7·	3·44	4·87	—1·00
Poona.....	29·727	W	17	91·0	69·9	73	0·03	5·49	—3·47
Ahmednagar..	29·741	NW	9	91 4	74·1	47	0·03	5·49	—3·57
Aurangabad..	29 731	WNW	17	98·7	75·1	30	0·30	2·16	..
Sholapur	29·716	NW	12	95·7	75·0	72	.....	1 11	+0·52
Ratnagiri.....	29·735	Calm	1	88·8	81·9	37	0·19	0·17	—0·58
Bijapur.....	29·72	W	9	91 9	74·2	67	.....	2·75	—3·92
Belgaum	29·721	WSW	17	89·3	69·8	71	.....	2·19	—0·63
Mormugoa ...	29·765	SW	2	90·5	79·9	81	1·10	1·23	+0·62
Karwar.....	29·763	SE	4	88·3	78·5	78	2·77	2·97	—1·88
Mangalore ...	29·814	SE	4	90·9	77·4	73	2·49	5·22	—1·60
Calicut	29·892	E	4	88·2	75·2	70	0·98	2·55	—3·05
Cochin	29·811	E	M	90·3	74·7	86	0·2	4·29	—1·06
Bangalore ...	29·771	S	6	85·3	68·3	73	0·43	8·68	—0·50
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·711	W	8	96·3	80 6	56	1·11	8·16	—0·01
Masulipatam.	29·635	NW	10	101·2	82·3	88	.....	1·39	—0·3
Bellary	29·725	WNW	0	95·0	78·3	65	1·24	2·75	—1·76
Cuddapa	29·698	NW	G	98·2	82·9	51	0·26	6·10	—1·77
Madras	29·693	SW	6	89·3	81·5	82	.....	1·43	—0·64
Coimbatore...	29·774	SW	8	98·4	73·1	42	.....	0·00	—0·19
Trichinopoly.	29·749	Calm	3	103·1	77·3	72	.....	2·42	—1·65
Nagapattam....	29·731	SW	11	97·9	79·5	69	1·76	0·74	—0·66
Colombo	29·807	SW	8	83·0	74·5	95	.....	1·42	—3·17

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in Upper Sind and the Punjab and a brisk fall at Nagpur, Akola and Cuddapah.

Winds are south-easterly at Karwar, Bombay, Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore and south-westerly at most places. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo, Masulipatam, Belgaum, Bijapur, Aurangabad, Akola, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Dwarka, Deesa and Ajmere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 8° to 14° in defect of normal at Colombo, Madras, Poona, Ajmere, and Sirsa, and the minimum 7° to 12° at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Rain.—Twenty-four stations report rain, the important falls being 3·44" at Bombay, 2·77" at Karwar, 2·09" at Mangalore, 1·30" at Mormugao, 1·24" at Bellary, 1·11" at Hyderabad (Decan), 1·05" at Saugor and 1·00" at Khandwa.

Weather conditions are slightly favourable for rain on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Gordhan Khimji, a mehta in the employ of Morarji Ookera, a merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,043. On the 11th instant accused collected the outstandings of his master and was found missing. He was subsequently arrested at Boisar and Rs. 1,523 in cash were found on his person. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the money was given to him by his master to set up business at Boisar. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to suffer further six months' rigorous imprisonment. From the fine if recovered, Rs. 307 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

AUSTRALIA'S ASPIRATIONS.*

THIS small volume, dealing cursorily with a few of the most prominent questions on which a Englishman visiting Australia, may require enlightenment, is intended, in the words of the author to constitute an inexhaustive series of articles on the Australian colonies. It is published with the object of correcting misapprehensions, by presenting to the reader a brief description of certain aspects of Australian life. Mr. Hill admits that his stay in Australia was limited to a period of three and a half months, and it is clear that he cannot base his claim to the reader's attention upon any adequate experience of colonial affairs. Mr. Hill's apology for writing at all in these circumstances, seems to be in the fact that, as a stranger to Australia, he is most in position to realize the points on which other strangers require enlightenment. While admiting the substantial accuracy of this contention, it may be questioned whether it forms a sufficient guarantee of the writer's capacity to assume the role of instruction. We are in doubt how far Mr. Hill would accept a criticism of Indian methods of administration based on an experience gained during a tour of like duration. At the same time, it may be admitted that the author approaches his task in a spirit of appreciative optimism which is frequently lacking in notices of Australian affairs, and thereby escapes much of the resentment that might otherwise be evoked by a writer who formulates far-reaching conclusions after a comparatively brief acquaintance with his subject. Indeed, we could wish that Mr. Hill had been bold enough to tax the patience of his readers by more than the 99 pages to which he confines himself. In ten chapters Australia is described, the reader is introduced to the principal cities and instructed in the present position of such weighty matters as the development of the Australian constitution, the immigration and Labour question, the imperial connection and the White Australia movement. Of special interest to the Anglo-Indian reader is a scheme unfolded in chap. VII for the development of the Northern portion of the Australian continent by labour to be recruited in India. Sir John Forrest has conceived the idea of converting the Northern territory into a crown Colony. Mr. Hill very plausibly suggests that a form of administration centering in the capital of the Commonwealth would give rise to less friction and would be accompanied by less difficulty in concerting the necessary surrender of territory by the three States concerned. He proceeds to propose a form of administration analogous to that which exists in India. The whole system would be a bureaucracy, say a Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner for each of the provinces thus formed. The conception of a small India in Australia thus presented by the writer is one which is naturally attractive to the Anglo-Indian official. But we wonder whether Mr. Hill has correctly gauged the strength and value of the feeling which led to the exclusion of Kanaka labour from Queensland, and which influences the Australians in the direction of securing for the labourer in their country freedom from dangerous competition. In Africa as well as Australia we now are conscious of the shadow of a danger so aptly forecast in Pearson's "National Life and Character." Can Australians who have sacrificed so much in their efforts to secure a minimum standard of comfort for their working classes, accept the risk to its maintenance that the introduction of Asiatics on a large scale would seem to involve? No doubt Mr. Hill would say, the scheme under consideration contemplates the restriction of Indian labour to those portions of the colony where White labour ceases to be efficient. But such measures be devised to render such restriction efficient, and how is the Federal Government to deal with the inevitable half-caste population that would claim his status of the White man, while accepting wages they decline? In his general estimate of the Australian, the country's future and its government. Mr. Hill takes a broad-minded view which allows for the excesses of youth in a people who have yet to buy much of their experience. The author of "Men and Books" once referred to the habit of the stay at home Englishman of regarding a human being that talks French as little removed from a monkey. It is to be feared that many contemporary critics of Australian affairs are equally prejudiced against a country that has had the courage to initiate experiments in national education, old age pensions, and minimum wage laws, with the object of securing to its citizens a birthright of common opportunity in youth with provision against unmerited hardships in old age. Of the Australian people Mr. Hill writes:—

"A large belief in the future of their country and a pride in its past achievements is, indeed, one of the commonest as well as one of the most hopeful characteristics of the people. Their similarity in this respect to Americans, is very striking. There is perhaps greater modesty in Australia—as, indeed, there should be, for, after all, achievement has not reached the American standard, yet; but beneath the comparative modesty is the spirit which has built up the United States and made them a powerful nation."

Elsewhere, writing of the educational standard of the masses, he remarks:—

"Throughout the States of the Commonwealth one is struck by the high average of educational attainments of the mass of the people. There is, except perhaps in the furthest backblocks, no such thing as illiteracy, whilst every where there is an avid thirst for news, information, and mental pabulum. Even taking America into account, I know of no country with a higher general standard of intelligence. Nor are their views or informations of the narrow kind which one occasionally hears attributed to colonial opinion. Where their interests and ours clash there is, of course, divergence of opinion, and in such cases it is but too easy to attribute the difference to a lack of breadth of view. Comparing the general level of intelligences class for class, here and in Australia, I have no hesitation in saying that the Australians have the advantage of us. You will find the driver of a cab which takes you to a political meeting in Sydney . . . eager and agree to maintain an argument on, for instance, a preference for the Mother-country, or any other big subject, with a breadth of information which would be astounding in a Londoner."

In reference to the question of immigration, Mr. Hill is of the opinion that there is room for plenty of mechanics, specialised labourers, workers in metals and so forth. Wages are exceedingly high, and men of the right stamp, with energy and determination, would be certain to make their way. It is, however, suggested that the path of the intending immigrants would be smoothed by the substitution of a single Bureau of Emigration for the six Australian agents to the colonies now working independently in England, and by a simplification of the multifarous conditions upon which land can be acquired and held.

In connection with the mysterious currents of federal politics and the conflict between Deakinites, Reiditer, and the Labour Party resulting in a certain fruitlessness of effort, Mr. Hill pleads for time.

"Surely it is but a short time, not yet six years, since Federation became a fact! Have any of those who are in such a hurry for measures and results read their American history? Not only was it twenty-five years or more before the federal capital at Washington was occupied, but it was very many more before the different States acquiesced cheerfully in the exercise by the Federal authority of the powers which had been surrendered to it."

On the question of the Imperial connection Mr. Hill has much of interest to say. He seems doubtful whether the armed forces of the Mother country are as essential to the safety of the colony as is commonly supposed. We find it difficult to follow his argument on this point. Given control of the sea, it is difficult to understand what substantial opposition could be offered to an efficient military occupation of vital centres by the disciplined forces of certain countries to which Australia presents undoubted temptations. Assuming that no severe conflict of interests unduly strains the ties that connect Australia with the Mother country, the writer remarks:—

"There remains one factor common to all parts of greater Britain beyond the seas—the ambition to be a great part of a great and influential Empire. To whatever extent they might in reality be dependent on Great Britain they would never admit the fact, nor would they ever adopt an attitude or policy, as it were, under the compulsion of such dependence. Such a thing is contrary to our own nature and is still more alien to theirs. Great Britain can therefore never successfully assume that the colonies must acquiesce because of their dependence on us. To grow great in conjuction and side by side with Great Britain, to be younger equals in a world-wide Empire, is, however, a different but very definite ambition which thoroughly appeals to all classes of them. Their interests can be made to subserve such a purpose, and will be moulded if necessary to any Pan-Britannic scheme of advancement. In fact their loyalty is, as it should be, first of all loyalty to themselves and to their future in which there is such a fervent belief, and only in a secondary degree to the country of their origin."

We would conclude this review by cordially endorsing the warning contained in the concluding portion of Mr. Hill's introduction. The question of the hour is undoubtedly how to provide some form of constitution for the British Empire that will remove the ultimate control of its destinies from a Parliament representing only British constituencies, in which imperial interests are the sport of parties, and the consideration of questions affecting the safety of the Empire are obstructed by the discussion of purely local affairs such as the regulation of motor traffic in the Metropolis, in the solution of this difficulty alone can be discerned a road to the settlement of the Fiscal question and the problems of imperial defence. Such efforts as Mr. Hill's little book are entitled to a sympathetic reception in asmuchas they tend to bring home to stay-at-home Englishmen the nature and importance of our imperial destiny.

IGNOTUS.

* By Claude H. Hill, C. I. E. Spottiswoods & Co. one Shilling.

DECISION IN THE GOA LOTTERY CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which L. M. Nunis, a Goanese, was charged with keeping a lottery office. Mr. F. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution the accused being defended by Mr. D'Souza, pleader. The facts of the case have already been published yesterday.

In giving judgment his Worship said, it was not denied that the accused sold the three tickets in question and it was proved by the evidence of Mr. Rustomji Manekji, a clerk in the Judicial Department of the Government of Bombay that these lotteries had not been authorised by the Government. The only points for determination therefore were (1) whether the tickets contained any proposal within the meaning of the term as used in section 294A, and (2) whether by selling the tickets the accused could be said to have published such proposal. At the back of the tickets certain details were printed giving the scheme of the lottery. These details were headed with the words "Hospicio de Margao; "Scheme of the 3rd Lottery of 1906," "Capital thirty thousand Rupees, tickets 15,000"; and "In two vonohers, being one rupee each." Then followed a list of the number and value of the prizes to be drawn and the amount to be deducted in favour of the Hospicio, including the expenses to be met, and they concluded with the following words:—"To be drawn on the 2nd March and the payment of the prizes will be made from the 12th with the exception of the two bigger prizes, which will be paid after a month or before if the coffer (treasury) is capable." The question was whether the scheme of the lottery as printed at the back of the tickets amounted to a "proposal." The word "proposal" had not been defined, but in the ordinary sense it included a scheme or offer on certain conditions, and judged by this meaning, the scheme as given on the back of the tickets, must be held to amount to a proposal within the meaning of the term in section 294A, in as much as it mentioned the prizes to be drawn and indicated that the prizes drawn, would be paid at a certain time. The next point was whether by selling the tickets, the accused published the proposal. In the case of Empress vs Muncherji Cowasji (I. L. R. 10 Bombay) it was held that the Editor of a Newspaper who in Bombay inserted any advertisement relating to a foreign lottery published the proposal contained in such advertisement within the meaning of the section. In the English case of Rex vs Smith (4 T. R. 414) a similar view was also taken and in that case it was further held by Lord Kenyon that the insention of the Legislature was to prevent the circulation of such advertisements in any way, and the distribution of handbills containing such proposals would be equally criminal within the meaning of the Act. In this case the evidence showed that the accused was in the habit of selling tickets to the public for the lotteries referred to and exposed in his stall lists of the winning tickets and prizes. Ordinarily the mere selling of a lottery ticket would not amount to an offence under section 294A; but in this case the tickets bore a proposal within the meaning of the section and by selling the tickets, the accused circulated the said proposal and thereby published it by making it known to the public. For these reasons the Court found the accused guilty of the offence with which he was charged. At this stage Mr. D'Souza asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused as it was a test case and he said that in a test case the Court was asked to solve a legal conundrum which puzzled the public. The tickets of the Goa lottery have been sold in Bombay for the last twenty years on an extensive scale, and his client had been singled out by the police as their victim. The Court had solved the conundrum against the accused, but he would ask it to pass a lenient sentence as the accused had acted bona fide; he would also ask the court, to take into consideration the fact that no notice had been taken of these lotteries for such a long time, though the tickets were sold under the nose of the police. Now that the accused knew that it was illegal to sell these tickets he would stop that business. The Magistrate inquired if Mr. Nicholson wishes to press for a heavy penalty Mr. Nicholson said, that there was no authority to show that this was a test case nor was there any evidence to prove that the sale of these tickets had been going on for twenty years. The only evidence regarding the second point was that of Sub-inspector Sikandra Khan who had stated that the sale was going on for sometime, he did not follow that it had come to the notice of Government. He did not press for the extreme penalty. He left it to the court to decide what penalty was suitable.

There should not be undue leniency.

The Magistrate: This is the first case of its kind. Mr. Nicholson: The case against Muncherji Cowasji also related to a lottery.

The Magistrate: But not to the Goa Lottery.

Mr. Nicholson said as far as he knew this was the first case with reference to the Goa lotteries. But that was no reason for leniency.

Mr. D'Souza said if his client had been warned in time he would have stopped this business.

Mr. Nicholson submitted that this was not a case for undue leniency considering the fact that Mr. D'Souza had argued most strenously and with great skill that no offence had been committed. He suggested that the accused might be asked what profits he had made by the sale of these tickets, and upon that basis the Court might fix the amount of fine. The accused, Mr. D'Souza said had sold 1500 tickets and his Commission was Rs. 3-2 per hundred tickets. The Magistrate said it appeared that the sale of these tickets had been going on for many years without any action having been taken to stop the practice, and it was possible that the accused had been under the impression that the sale of the tickets was unobjectionable. Taking this circumstance into consideration as also the fact that this was the first prosecution of its kind, the Court convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office in Bell Lane, Mr. S. A. Nathan, presiding. The resolution that the capital of the Company be increased to rupees ten lakhs by the creation of 1,200 new shares of Rs. 500 each was confirmed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy. The Chairman explained that the Company had commenced building the 'Empire Theatre,' opposite the Bhatia Baug at Bori Bundar, and had also acquired the right to obtain an assignment of the plot on which Novelty Theatre now stood, and on which the Company intended to build a splendid theatre for the use of European Companies only. The announcement was greeted with applause and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE statement that the incident which led to the expulsion from Cambridge of Charles Stewart Parnell was an assault upon a local merchant named Hamilton, and not—as his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, asserts in her recent book A Patriot's Mistake—an episode of a more tragic kind, has been confirmed by Mr. A. S. Lyon, the Coroner for Cambridgeshire. Mrs. Dickinson, it will be remembered, relates a romantic story of Parnell's supposed love affair with a certain young girl, known as Daisy, of remarkable loveliness, not more than sixteen, who managed for her father one of the old fruit gardens near the river (presumably the Cam). In the long evening walks, when the fruit season was over, the acquaintance ripened into a deep and trusting affection on the girl's part and an equally strong, though less pure and unselfish passion on the boy's part. He knew it was impossible to marry Daisy, lovely and innocent though she was, as he was under age and a ward of Chancery. There came a startling "denouement." One morning on coming along the river bank near the place where Daisy and he had first met he (Parnell) caught the sound of many frightened voices. A woman held a head that was covered with dank masses of golden hair, and the silent, dripping form was that of a young girl. Pushing aside the crowd, with a gasp of horror Charles recognised the body of his little wife as he had called Daisy. She was dead. According to Mrs. Dickinson, the circumstances that preceded the tragedy came to the knowledge of the College authities, and Parnell was sent down. Now an occurrence of this kind would have necessitated an inquest. But Mr. Lyon, having examined the records of inquests in the county during the period of Parnell's residence in Cambridge, discovered but one case of drowing of which the victim was a woman, and a reference to the files of the local newspapers is sufficient to establish beyond a doubt that this solitary case could not have been the affair of [Mr. Dickinson's narrative.

The melodrama is the most conservative form of art, and amid its scenes ghosts of old times appear in all the freshness of youth. Every melodrama has its slum scenes of course, and in these slums all that is noble in humanity is occupied in the rhetorical defence of virtue. Into these dark places the villain (in evening dress) comes like Mephistopheles into heaven These slums are usually quaintly unlike the slums of to-day, they are lurid pictures of the East End, as the East End used to be before the era of improvements. They are the slums that distressed our reforming fathers in mid-Victorian days, and it may be safely said that nothing so luridly squalid remains unimproved away. In an engaging play of this class which is being performed in Manchester this week there is a scene in which the curtain rises and reveals a background of bleak wall and a barrel. Suddenly, to the astonishment of the spectators there crawls out of the barrel a woman in picturesque rags, and with her a small white terrior. The tub is her abode; she is a cripple, and of course aggressively good. The stout hero who arrives soon afterwards is suitably sympathetic. It would be interesting to find a modern slum-dweller housed like Diogenes and Huckleberry Finn.

By this week Australian mail we have reports of Mr. Deakin's speech on immigration at the Conference of State Premiers in Sydney. Australia, he says, is in urgent need of immigrants of the agricultural class. With a view to attracting this class, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth asks the co-operation of the constituent States in establishing an Immigration Bureau in England, in connexion with which there would be a central agency for the dissemination of authentic information of every description. The first great object to be secured was the cheapening of passages for emigrants from England to Australia. Mr. Deakin was confident that the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London would be appointed during the present year.

His Yorkshire friends will be glad to hear that Dr. Thomas, the newly appointed Bishop of Adelaide the Metropolis of South Australia, has arrived in that city in the best of health and has experienced a cordial welcome. At a citizens meeting in the Town Hall, with Governor Sir George le Hunte in the chair, a resolution of welcome, proposed by the Mayor of Adelaide and seconded by Senator Sir Josiah Symon, was carried by acclamation. The Bishop was enthroned in St. Peter's Cathedral by Dean Marryat, a nephew of the sailor-author of Midshipman Easy and numerous other popular maritime stories. Dean Marryat was born in London eighty years ago and has laboured in the Adelaide diocese uninterruptedly ever since 1854

The ex-Empress Eugenie, who is still in the South of France, completed her eighticth year on Sunday. One of the most regular autumn guests of the ex-Empress is Princess Beatrice, who the "British Weekly" states, never fails when at Farnborough to enter the crypt of the mausoleum and lay a wreath or bunch of flowers on the tomb of the Prince Imperial. At the present moment a bunch of heather, placed there by Princess Beatrice on her last visit, lies on the granite sarcophagus beside a wreath of white immortelles, once the offering of Queen Victoria.

Anecdotes respecting several of our generals are retold in an article on the Army cartoons of "Vanity Fair" in the May Window. When organising the Red River Expedition Lord Wolseley received from home the following cable: Remember Butler, 69th Regiment. He thought no more about it. One day, some weeks later, Lieutenant Butler (now Lieutenant-General Sir William Butler) walked into Wolseley's headquarters and mentioned the telegram. He asked for a job. I'm afraid there are no billets left, said Wolseley. All Canada and Army wanted to get on this expedition. There is one billet, said Butler. What is that? You will want to know what is happening among the Indians on your flank during the advance. By Jove, you're right! said Wolseley, and the billet was his. Moreover, the General was so impressed by this forethought that he conceived the idea of keeping a record of the names of soldiers who think things and do things. Butler's was the first name on that list, which was afterwards known as the famous Wolseley ring.

The first instance recorded, in Berlin, of a dog using a telephone occurred there last Saturday, when a poodle which had been lost by two provincials during their stay in the capital was recognised by this means. It answered the description left by the owners as to outward appearance, and in order to solve all doubts its probable masters were rung up

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding.

ADDITIONAL LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner in connection with a suggestion arising from the Chuckla fire:—"I have the honour to state that as reported in my letter No. a 2155 of 24th April last, on the subject of the Chuckla Fire, I had arranged for some small structural alterations to be effected at the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station in order to admit of one hand-propelled fire-escape ladder being permanently located at this station, thereby providing additional life-saving apparatus in the very heart of the town. These alterations are now complete and the spare fifty-foot fire-escape ladder now at the Head-quarters Station can be moved there without any further delay. It is however useless without additional men, and I have accordingly the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to my entertaining the following additional staff to man the ladder:—1 Second Class Tindal Rs. 16 per month Rs. 16, 2 Firemen Rs. 14 per month Rs 28 total Rs. 44, at the cost of Rs. 44 per mensem which will be met upto the end of the current year by savings in the grant, Section I, Establishment, Fire Brigade, supplemented, if necessary, later from savings in some other grant. The necessary provision for this staff will also be made in next year's Budget. It was resolved to sanction the employment of the additional staff as recommended by the Commissioner.

A PETITION FROM THE BEEF BUTCHERS.

Hassan Miya Fateh Mahomed and 53 other beef butchers of Bombay sent in a petition through Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, to the Corporation, stating that the present system of examining beef at four different stages, twice in the live state and twice after slaughter, which has only been recently introduced, is very severe and causes heavy loss to them. They prayed the Corporation to consider the question of establishing a fund subscribed partly by them and partly by the Municipality, from which compensation might be paid to them for the rejection of meat of such animals as were slaughtered after having been twice inspected and passed in the live state.

It was resolved to forward the petition first to the Commissioner for the favour of his remarks thereon.

PREPARING CURD FROM THE WASTE BUTTER MILK.

A letter from Mr. Lalubhai Ishmarbhai Patel of Jambusar was placed on the table for the consideration of the members, in which it was stated that a Dakshini gentleman was making curds of the waste butter milk in Gujera which used to be thrown away before as even the low-class people found it highly injurious, that the same man imported the curd into Bombay, that tins of this curd were sent via Masar Road, Station on the Gaekwad Dabhoi Railway at about 7-30 A. M. and reached Grant Road Station next morning. He added that he understood that similar curd was imported into Bombay in large quantities from other places also. He requested that the Committee would be pleased to make enquiries as to the mischief caused by the use of such curd, and expressed opinion that by prohibiting the importation of such stuff the Committee would remove one of the causes of plague in Bombay.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

AN OFFER IN CAUSE OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

Mr. Bhojabhai Alarakhia wrote the following letter to the Corporation, offering to provide for a water trough for the fatigued animals at Grant Road: I beg to bring to your kind notice the fact that there is a very large traffic on the Arthur Road leading to Grant Road Station and a large number of bullock carts and victorias are passing on the said road but there is neither on the said road nor in the vicinity thereof a water trough for the fatigued animals, and it will be a great boon to these poor dumb animals if they get water to drink at such a trough. I own a piece of land in the vicinity of the said road and would be willing to erect such a trough on my own land and at my own expense by way of charity for public use, provided you will be so kind as to direct the Municipal Commissioner to allow me to take water therein free of any charge. I hope this my request would meet with favourable consideration. Hoping to be excused for the trouble and to hear in reply to this as early as possible.

This matter to, was forwarded to the Commissioner for the favour of his remarks.

THE TRAM SERVICE OF BOMBAY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia sent in the following letter to the President and members of the Corporation in connection with the tram service of Bombay:—

I beg to invite your attention to the fact that since the first instant the tram service has been stopped at 9 p. m. without giving any notice to the public in any shape. This causes great inconvenience to the public, and is, I submit, illegal under clause 14 (1) of the agreement with the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ld. I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know whether this is done with your special permission if not, I request you to take immediate steps to have the tram service restored to the public up to 11-30 p. m. as agreed upon.

Consideration was given to this letter, and it was resolved to forward it to the Commissioner for the favour of his remarks.

After doing some other business, the meeting adjourned.

A SYNAGOGUE AND A PRAYER-HALL.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the appeal was mentioned in which the Advocate-General and three Bene-Israels of Bombay, had appealed from a decision of the Hon Mr Justice Tyebji, passed in August last, in which, Khoja Mahomed Kasam Dharamsi, executor of Bai Lubai, widow of Kasambhai Dharamsi, residing at Khandak, was the defendant. He was now the respondent in the appeal proceedings. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the appellants Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the respondent.

The suit was brought on a mortgage executed on 21st November 1866. The properties mortgaged consisted of seven ware-houses, a Jamatkhana and prayer hall and so forth, belonging to the Bene-Israel's community, and situated in the Mandvi Division. Originally Rs. 3,520 had been advanced, but this debt had since then accumulated considerably. Mr. Justice Tyebji had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, and referred the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts. The question as to the sale or fore-closure of the hall was reserved till the receipt of the Commissioner's report and defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs.

From that judgement the present appeal was filed and it was argued at considerable length yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick reported to their Lordships that the parties had agreed to a consent decree. The appellants took the seven warehouses the respondent the synagogue house and prayer-hall. The windows opening in front of the synagogue were not to interfered with, and should be kept open in the yard, otherwise, the value of the house might be seriously diminished. Rent of properties allotted to the respective parties to be recovered by them from 1st May. Three terms should be made known to the other parties, who had been made respondents, but who were not present in Court, but who had agreed to these conditions already. The terms should be reduced to writing and men toned before a Bench.

The Chief Justice: By one counsel on each side only.

DACOITY AT A MONEY-LENDER'S.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell have disposed of an appeal by Nama Abba Patel and four others, who were in May last convicted by Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, of dacoity; and were sentenced, accused No. 2 to four years' rigorous imprisonment and the other four to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

On the night of the 23rd December last, the five accused entered the house of the complainant, Ganesh Dhondu Thakur, at Bhambed, Taluka Rajapur, and stole cash and ornaments worth Rs. 4,314 after causing hurt and wrongful restraint to the inmates of the house in order to facilitate the commission of the theft. The complainant's father Dhondu was a well-to-do money lender and also police patel of Bhambed. Father and son were both in Rajapur when the dacoity took place at their house. Dhondu's brother Hari stated that as he was sitting in his padvi after supper, accused Rama came in and began dancing, that he caught Rama, whereupon two of the other thieves beat him with sticks on the head, arms, back, and legs, that he fell down, and then the thieves went in, broke open boxes and took away property. The accused produced property which they had buried in different places. The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused and sentenced them as mentioned before. No. 2 got a more severe sentence than the others, for it was he who induced the others to join, and it was he who kept the larger part of the stolen property.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeals.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by a woman, named Puttali, who was convicted of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder before Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum; but the jury, who assisted in the trial, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict, and referred the case for the orders of the High Court. It appeared that the accused had lost two children soon after birth; and at the time of this offence, 13th October 1905, was about six months advanced in a third pregnancy. On the afternoon of the day mentioned, she was said to have gone over to the house of the complainant Gangawa for a chat, and to have sat in the verandah, while Gangawa was drawing water from a well close to her house. The child of Gangawa, aged three months, was lying in a cot inside the house; and Gangawa said that, after making two trips to the well she went to suckle the child, but missed both the child and the accused. A neighbour, whose shop was near Gangawa's, informed her that the accused had gone towards the river with something in her saree. Following this clue, which was strengthened by information received on the way, three persons, Gangawa, her father-in-law, and a neighbour went down to the Malprabha river, when they found the accused just emerged from the stream, in the middle of the river, which at this time of the year had no current, the feet of the child were observed, and the child was brought out dead. They took it and the accused straight to the chavdi, and handed them both over to the police patel. The child's body was sent next day to the dispensary at Khanapur, where the Hospital Assistant found that death was due to drowning. No evidence was called for the defence. Accused denied the facts, saying that she had turned mad some years ago and had fits. The suggested motive for the offence was remarkable. There was no enmity between the accused and the complainants, or any reason which would ordinarily be sufficient to account for such a crime. It was suggested that accused might have had some crazy fancy that, if she took the life of another child, that child's life would pass into her own child's and it would live. But whatever the motive might have been, the evidence appeared to Mr. Walker too strong to be summarily dismissed. He mentioned that, after commitment by the Cantonment Magistrate, the trial of the case had to be adjourned since due to illness of the accused's delivery, which was reported by the Jail Superintendent to have taken place on the 26th January last. At the adjourned hearing, the child was in the arms of the accused as she stood in the dock.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the reference made by Mr. Walker, said it was clear the little child was drowned. The only question was, who was responsible. The evidence convinced their Lordships that it was the accused who drowned the child. It was clear from all the circumstances that it was the accused, and the accused alone, who was responsible for the death of the child and there could be no doubt that, in causing its death, she committed murder. Their lordships sentenced her to transportation for life.

It was from this decision that the accused, while confined in jail, appealed to the High Court. The appeal was heard before the same Judges, who rejected it.

GOLD DREDGING

IN Consul-General Bennett's report for 1905, which has come to hand by the last mail, on the trade of California and the adjacent States, there is an interesting account of gold dredging, which in recent years has been carried on in California on a very large scale and with highly improved machinery. The dredgers are principally owned, Mr. Bennett tells us, by close corporation, and it is difficult for an outsider to obtain any stock in the concerns. Many of them are reported to bring in from 700 to 1 000 dollars a day to their owners from lands which were not up to quite lately looked upon as mineral-bearing districts. Fabulous prices have been paid for farm land wanted for dredging purposes, some worth only twenty dollars an acre as farm land having been sold at five thousand dollars an acre. In the course of many ages many rivers in Western America having torrential sources in mountain ranges have washed down large quantities of gold to the valleys, and frequently changing course have scattered it over wide areas. The substratum just above bed rock is often peculiarly rich in yellow sands, and it is in such districts that the dredger is most profitable. Today, instead of making as formerly futile efforts to expel the water that had oozed through the soil, and also to expel the underground lakes and rivers, the dredgers dig a lake bed, bank up the sides and launch themselves on an artificial sea, seeking additional water supply from mountain streams, if necessary, to form their navigable basin. Soils that assay no more than twelve, twenty or thirty cents to the cubic yard can be worked at great profit by the dredges. It is therefore no wonder that orchards, wheat-fields and rich pasture lands are disappearing in the maw of these monsters, whose track will remain barren for many years.

The dredgers themselves are a wonderful product of mechanical skill. A great steel ladder extends in front of the machine like an inverted bowsprit upon which run the bucket-shaped ploughs, with mouths of forged manganese steel. Driven by a powerful marine engine they delve into the bank ahead, literally eating it up. Gorged with rock and sand the buckets mount a ladder again and are carried back to a rotating cylindrical screen, into which they discharge their contents at the rate of thirteen buckets a minute, each bucket containing five cubic feet of earth and rock. Five thousand gallons of water a minute are simultaneously forced into the revolving mass. The screens make twenty revolutions a minute. All the principles known to mining are combined in the winnowing process. Tables fitted with eccentric cams, to hold down coverings of cocoanut matting and expanded metal catch the gold particles. Riffles containing mercury and amalgam plates are also used, but the cocoanut meshes, are depended upon to catch most of the gold. These mats are frequently put through a process of washing in a tank and the sediment which collects in the bottom is run through a centrifugal amalgamating machine. The amalgam is then heated, the quicksilver expelled and the fine gold remains the whole process being done by machinary. Obstacles too large to pass through the perforations in the rotating screen travel out at the end of the cylinder and by means of a mechanical conveyor are carried out and dumped in the refuse heap at the stern of the dredge. All the debris collects at the bottom of the artificial sea in which the dredge floats and when the water runs off the soil is buried far beneath the surface. It is estimated that less than one per cent. of the gold in the path of the dredgers is lost. Placer fields which have been worked over five or six times and even discarded dumps of old mines are yielding rich profits. A winchman in the conning tower controls the whole mechanism and with, at times, a single deck hand composes the crew of the 300-ton ship. It is said that earth can be handled by them at a cost not exceeding three and four cents a cubic yard and that the total expense per day of operation is only 30 dollars. The vessels themselves cost from 55,000 to 95,000 dollars according to size. Many of them are alleged to return a profit of more than 600 per cent. There are over 100 of them in operation on the pacific Coast, and as each can devour one acre of earth per month 100 agricultural acres are being permanently destroyed every thirty days.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumberkhadi and Dongri	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kamtharwada	0	0	10
D Chetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	6	4	32
F Parel, Sawree and Sion	3	3	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	12	9	89
Total plague deaths to date	133	261	2,664
Same date last year	23	19	91

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
nil	nil

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

PATENTS IN INDIA.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN INVENTIONS.

MR. H. G. GRAVES, in his report on the work of the Patent Office during 1905, writes:—With more time than was previously at the disposal of the Patents Secretary it has been found possible to introduce certain changes in practice and to bring forward preliminary propositions for the amendment of the Act and for printing specifications of inventions. The latter has been accepted but the carrying of it into effect has been postponed until the major question of the Act has been more fully considered. The changes that have been made, however, though perhaps of minor importance, are intended to encourage the inventor and to protect both the inventor and the public. They have, it is believed been received with approval. Interviews with the Patents Secretary are more freely accorded both to patent agents and inventors. Efforts have been made to obtain improved descriptions and drawings of inventions. In case the rejection of an application appears to be necessary under the Act the applicant is afforded, in the majority of cases an opportunity of showing cause for acceptance of his application in the original or in an amended form. Opponents to applications are also given an improved status by an offer to hear their objections in the presence of the applicant. Reminders are now issued for the payment of renewal fees from letters received in the office it would appear that they are appreciated and have avoided the lapse of several exclusive privileges through over-sight by their holders.

During the year 1905 the number of applications for leave to file specifications reached 536 as compared with 553 in the previous year. The increase was 34 or 6 per cent. more than double that shown in 1904, and the advance has gone on steadily since the Act came into operation. In 1889 there were only 336 applications and the total number under the present Act has been 7,721. In the year under consideration, 214 applications were made by residents in India, 71 being filed by natives. The remaining 372 came from outside India, distributed as follows:—United Kingdom 197, United States of America 63, British Colonies 41, France 23, Germany 18, Switzerland 6, Belgium 5, Holland 3, Demark 3, Sweden 2, Austria 2, Italy 2, Norway 1, and Russia 1. Local invention, it will be seen, does not bulk very largely in the total, but it shows a small increase, and it is very noteworthy that the marked increase of last year in the number of native inventors has been more than maintained.

As usual the range of inventions, for which protection is sought, covers nearly all the arts and industries, but the leading place is again taken by transport, as was the case last year. The textile industries are also well to the fore. Up to the end of the year, however, the Swadeshi movement could hardly be expected to have much effect on the number of applications in the short time available, and, in fact, only one out of the four inventions for looms was devised by a native of India. Subsequent events have shown that the native is busy in this direction, and several applications for protection have been made for looms and their appurtenances. As this matter is of such particular interest at the moment, it may be of interest to consider specially the inventions made by Hindus and Mahomedans in this country. It was stated above that 71 applications were made during the year by them. Of these nine were concerned with methods of lifting water, exclusive of those for sluices and modules, and eleven appertain more or less directly to lamps. Three applications were made in each of the following subjects:—ginning cotton, preparing fibre other than cotton, warping machines, road vehicles, sugarcane mills, hockey sticks. The following matters also formed subjects for one or two applications;—food, drink, disinfectant, road ramming machine, drying tea, hulling rice, fuel, oil mill, hay press, wire ropeway, bicycle, perfume diffuser, latrine, brick kiln, cigarette manufacture, windmill, harness, ink, lock nut, safe, curtain loom, colour, chaff-cutter. Many of these alleged inventions are of the most elementary character and a reference to the history of the subject shows that more efficient means of an equally simple character were proposed long ago and abandoned in favour of more complicated machinery arranged to have automatic action and to be driven by power. This is especially true of textile machinery and it becomes a serious question whether many of the recent proposals can really be considered as subject-matter for valid patents.

Of the 536 applications made during the year, leave to file a specification was granted in 439 instances and refused in 25, while 10 were treated as abandoned and 112 were under or awaiting consideration on the 31st December 1905.

The number of specifications filed during the year was 467, a decrease of one as compared with the previous year. Of these 203 were filed on application made in 19 4 and two on applications made in 1903, while the remainder, 262, were filed on applications made in the year under consideration. As the result of 7 724 applications under the present Act, 5 856 of 1905. Detailed calculations of which the results were given in the last report, showed that 80·1 per cent of the total number of applications, or 88·4 per cent of those on which leave was granted, are followed by specifications. Exclusive privileges were kept alive by payment of prescribed fees in 552 cases, or 35 less than in the previous year whilst 304, or 35 more than in 1904, ceased owing to non-payment of fees. Of the 5,856 specifications brought on the register, 2,305 are now in force, an increase of 73 as compared with 2,232 at the end of last year. The average life of a privilege is slightly over 6 1-4 years.

Applications for the registration of designs have fallen off again only 15 being received as compared with 32 in 1904. Of these eight were refused or abandoned. Altogether 23 designs were registered, including 17 on applications held over for consideration from 1904.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE country parson is on the wing. Perhaps at some future time his place in literature may be taken by the country schoolmaster.—"Outlook."

The entertaining thing about the new Parliament is that its members are continually making long speeches on the urgent necessity for shorter ones.—"Tribune."

There is no real freemasonry among the middle classes. At best they silently suspect one another of their own longing to be regarded as units to add to the upper ten.—"Vanity Fair."

In no other creature but man is the desire to bewail and mourn the dead very highly developed. . . . If you shoot a bird near its nest, the chances are that its survivor will have another mate in the course of an hour or two.—"Academy."

Antagonism between the people of England and Germany has no real basis, and must be easily dissipated by a little goodwill and commonsense. But the Lord deliver the nations from the patriotic Press.—Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.

If it were doubtful whether Dickens ever saw God's Hill or Scott Abbotsford, whether Charles, I. was ever at Carisbrooke or George Washington at Mount Vernon, how much the attraction of those places would diminish for lovers of the past.—"Morning Post."

Two persistent myths afflict every Royal Prince—that he has been married secretly or morganatically (Queen Victoria declared that the accusation had been brought even against the Prince Consort), and that he is incapable of preparing his own speeches.—"Guardian."

Sans de grands oublis la vie est impossible, and in no department of life is forgetfulness so necessary as in statesmanship. If the Tsar will take to heart that essential maxim he may yet reign over a loyal and contented people and over an Empire that is quietly and steadfastly working out its great destinies.—"Guardian."

No thing can be clearer than that Cobdenite finance must either tamper with the security of national defence or convert the income-tax into an engine of oppression, wringing upon tribune from the professional and business classes, in order to subsidise the mass—an experiment the most perilous to which a democratic system could be subjected—or that Cobdenism will remain impotent for social reform.—"Outlook."

The English were sometimes called a nation of snobs; but if that meant that the governing classes had a contempt for trade and gain that coincided exactly with the Platonic idea, which was that the State must be governed by those who were quite disinterested and had no thought of profit. . . . It was sometimes asserted that England had been made by the middle classes. Not at all! England had been made by gentlemen. Younger sons of the great families extracted Magna Charta from King John; younger sons founded the British Colonies.—Dr. Emil Reich.

We understand that Major A. Molesworth, I.M.S., who has for some time been Surgeon to H. E. the Governor, of Madras succeeds Colonel O'Hara, I. M. S., (who has reverted to the administrative grade of his own service) as Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MOTOR-'BUS.

THE success of the petrol motor or internal-combustion engine for pressure cars has turned the attention of engineers to more cumbrous motor vehicles of greater carrying capacity, and one of the evolutions is the motor-'bus, which has undoubtedly come to stay, and will eventually revolutionize the passenger-carrying traffic of our cities. It is even claimed by motor enthusiasts that the day of the electrically driven tramcar is nearly over, and that municipal authorities should await developments in petrol-driven vehicles before laying rails and erecting standards with overhead wires.

The motor-'bus is still in its infancy. However perfect the motor engine, change-speed gears, and transmission of power may be for the ordinary touring car to seat four or five persons and weighing from a ton to 30cwt., the conditions are different with a vehicle of something like three tons to carry 30 passengers or more, and much has yet to be learned by motor engineers in this direction. Very few engines have yet been designed for the particular work they are called upon to do. Those made for ordinary cars are in most cases taken over, fitted on longer and heavier "chassis" or frames, and equipped with suitable low gears and bodies. The result is popularly known as the motor-bus, but is in reality only a makeshift or experiment. A consequence is that the 'bus has to be continually running through its gears, and this produces the peculiar buzzing sound and vibration which are so objectionable in the type so far known. Moreover the gears, axles, and transmission parts are as likely as not to be out of proportion to engine power and revolution speed; this in many cases means constant renewal of parts, breakdowns, and heavy costs for upkeep and repairs.

The internal-combustion engine or petrol motor is of the high-speed type, and derives its power from a given number of crank revolutions per minute. In an ordinary touring car these may be anything from 750 to 2,000, according to the cylinder bore and stroke of the pistons or length of crank throw, the road wheels being geared down tremendously to change the speed into power. One of the problems before motor engineers is to produce a low-speed combustion engine which will be flexible in power at all speeds and easy of control, and yet not lose a great amount of power when running at a speed far below its normal. Its very principle of construction seems to forbid this desired quality, but much in this direction has been accomplished for the motor-car which a few years ago was deemed impossible. The motor-bus of all vehicles, requires a low-speed and flexible-speed engine. The drive from the engine to road wheels should be as direct as possible, not be transmitted through a number of cog wheels; gears should be changed as little as possible or for starting purposes only, to save wear and tear; the bus should be capable of 30 miles an hour, yet able to throttle down its pace to a mere crawl all on the direct drive. When this is achieved,—and it is merely a matter of time and experiment,—and when suitable gears, axle and transmission parts, and the rest are found, the motor-bus will come into its own at last.

At the moment it has but few redeeming features. These are that it is more speedy and comfortable that the horse 'bus with greater seating capacity, and has advantages over the electric tramcar in being able to thread its way more easily through traffic.

Experts contend that the motor-bus of the future will have no change-speed gear, but will depend on an engine sufficiently powerful to run at any desired speed on a single gear. Economy of fuel in any conditions, is desirable, for the most vulnerable point about a motor vehicle is its running cost as compared with horse or electric traction. It is evident that the last has not yet been heard of steam-power for road vehicles. Steam motor-cars of the latest types posses many important advantages; for motor lorries steam power holds its own, and is the most popular; and the steam motor-bus may have a great future. In this the crude and unmechanical change-speed gear of petrol-driven vehicles can be dispensed with, and a more direct and more silent drive substituted. The so-called direct drive of the petrol vehicle is a misnomer, and power is wasted in transmission at right angles by means of a level drive and running through one or more gear wheels. The cost of repairs to a public service steam 'bus which had been running for two years was recently given as 1·81d. per mile for the first year and 1·17d. for the second year, which compares advantageously with the cost of a public service petrol vehicle.

The type question is an important one in regard to the motor-bus. The ordinary pneumatic tyre of to-day is useless owing to the heavy weights, and a really satisfactory tyre has yet to be evolved. It should be shock-deadening, resilient, with non-slipping qualities, and able to resist wear and tear. So far rubber or rubber compounds hold the field, but rubber is an expensive commodity, and wears away rapidly under power of drive and heavy weight in heavy motor-cars the cost of tyres in upkeep is more than three times the cost of the fuel in the case of a steam-driven vehicle and four times the cost of the fuel in petrol cars, and the total cost of tyres is approximately the same as the whole of the other repairs put together. In the motor-bus this cost is largely increased, as a set of tyres alone cost between £80 and £100.

Roads, too, as at present constructed, are against rapid development of the motor-bus movement and will have to be made better and smoother in surface better able to carry heavy vehicles, and almost, if not quite, dustless. It is admitted that roads to-day are quite unsuited to modern traffic brought about by the motor's introduction, and a revolution is imperative both in road-making materials and methods of construction. No railway engineer would design an engine without considering the rails it has to be run upon, and per contra, steel rail makers make rails suitable for the engine-wheels, weight, &c., yet motors can only be made suitable for ideal roads while road surveyors and the authorities are mostly proceeding on ideas more than a hundred years old in road construction.

A MAN TRYING HIS FORTUNE.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, an appeal from the judgment of Mr. R. Knight, District Judge at Ahmedabad, was heard. In it, Asmal Isab, who was the plaintiff in the original suit, was the appellant, and Bai Sallijbu, widow of Nurbhoy Taju, and others who were the defendants were respondents. The claim was for Rs. 600 alleged to have been sent by the plaintiff by means of a hundee from Cawnpore, in February 1900, to Nurbhoy, to be deposited in a bank for him. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, Mr. Hormazdiar K. Koyaji appeared for the respondents. The Subordinate Judge of Viramgam had dismissed the claim with costs. From this decision, an appeal was filed in the Court of the District Judge of Ahmedabad. The defence was that the monies were sent to Nurbhoy in discharge of a debt the plaintiff owed to him and not for the purpose of depositing their sum for the plaintiff in the bank, as alleged. The Judge said that he believed the one story as little as the other. But he strongly suspected that the amount was remitted in connection with the affairs of a certain partnership. He dismissed the appeal with costs. Counsel were heard, and the learned Chief Justice delivered the judgment in appeal. His Lordship observed that it was not a matter of surprise that, after what had transpired in the Lower Appeal Court, the plaintiff should have resorted to the High Court to try his fortune. It was impossible to get away from the proposition laid down by the learned Judge at Ahmedabad that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case. Plaintiff had formulated a particular case; it was his duty to clearly establish it. In a second appeal the High Court was bound by the facts found by the learned Judge. As the plaintiff had failed to establish his case, the decree of the Lower Appellate Court, dismissing the appeal with costs, was confirmed, costs were rewarded to the defendants.

THE NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NEW ZELAND'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

THERE are few countries which offer so many attractions for the tourist as New Zealand, and the combination of a health and scenic resort with an International Exhibition makes an attraction that should prove irresistible to all who are in search of novelty, adventure, and instruction. The New Zealand International Exhibition is to be opened in Christchurch in November next, and will remain open until the following April. The arts and industries of the world are to be strongly represented; manufacturers of the colonies will vie with those of the British Empire, America, and Europe. Visitors to the Exhibition can combine an ideal tour of Nature's Wonderland with the pleasure of a stay in beautiful Christchurch, an Antipodean city strongly reminiscent of a bit of Old England. With a strong personality like that of Premier Seddon behind the organisation forces, supported by a skilled and experienced body of Commissioners and business men as the Executive Committee, the Exhibition has all the elements to make for success. The invitation to other nations to be represented at the Exhibition has been readily, heartily and liberally responded to and the British Empire particularly will make a unique display in Christchurch. The Congress of America has also passed a vote which will enable that enterprising nation to make a great and imposing representation. The New Zealand Exhibition will undoubtedly be an absolutely up-to-date demonstration of the ingenuity of man—his mechanisms, manufactures, manners, methods, and all his modernity.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by
ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
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ENGLAND.

LIPTON'S
TEAS
PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS

BENGER'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." *London Medical Record.*
Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

LEMCO
"Energy Packed."
The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3429 tons Captain R Schnetz arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 2nd May, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunga, 531 tons, Captain W H Bothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 11th June with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3560 tons, Captain F Ztlotzen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday last from Hamburg 18th May via, Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons Captain G H Jones sailed ye terday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Hogan and child as passengers.

THE steamer Dalmatia 2103 tons Captain J Hamilton sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr W C England and Mr Pincott as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanta 3351 tons Captain J C Tice, will sail to day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr J H Masson, as a passenger.

THE BALLARD PIER EXTENSION.

Notice is given that several blocks of concrete have been washed off the works at the East end of the Ballard Pier Extension somewhat obstructing the passage to the old steps

A small black painted conical Buoy will be moored to mark the end of this obstruction which has a depth on it of 12 feet at Low Water

Vessels approaching this draught should not pass between the Buoy and end of the new Pier Extension works

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox-Capt J B Eustace Cruiser.

R I M S Canning..Comdr Marsack .....R I Marine
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 13.

Hoseinee.....593 Roberts.....P Gulf B & P S N Co
Patiala.....1929 William.....Zanzibar 11 M & Co
Mazagon.....3283 Hall.....P & O S N Co
Querimba.....463 Smith.....M M & Co
Madura.....1302 MacLean.....M M & Co
Varala.....2161 Skinner.....M M & Co
Alavias.....2974 Dexter.....E Tajbhy
Ahmadi.....1240 Brooks.....B & P S N Co
Shira.....2100 Cann.....The Captain
Langbank.....2365 Route.....W & A Graham & Co
Pekin.....2522 Le tter.....NF.....P & O Co
Dido.....3127 Pickering.....Finlay Muir & Co
Ashtabula.....4527 Harwood.....Standard oil Co
Vancouver.....2269 Mellonga.....W & A Graham & Co
Meshtari.....1119 Willoughby.....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda.....Delving.....M M & Co
Imani.....2779.....Jamieson.....K Nixon & Co
Strathairly.....2783.....Hurst.....R A Wills
Delhi.....4783 Andrews.....China.....25-6 P & O Co
Sir John Jackson.....2469 Harkness.....W & G Graham & Co
Dundelly.....2127 Young.....W & A Graham & Co
Onipenta.....3420 Hill.....M M & Co
Lama.....935 Catbush.....M M & Co
Hegwida.....2270 Carey.....M M & Co
Votetia.....2333 Morran.....K Nixon & Co
Nairung.....2862 Thomsen.....T Morrison & Co
Nera.....3429 Schultz.....M M & Co
Marienfels.....2530 Z tlotzen.....Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Dat Agents.
A Clan Mackay...1553 Higgins...Gaza.....28-6 F Muir & Co
B Ebrenfels.....3490 Strufing...K'chi.....20-5 Glade & Co
D&B Ikbal.....3490 Robertson ...Dunkirk ...L'pool K Nixon & Co
F Ugand .....3498 Cunningham.....16-6 Strana M M & Co
G Mohammadi ....1252 Storey Gelasa...R Sports..15-6 B & P S N Co
H Linga .....553 Rickford .....K'chi.....M M & Co
K Hakata Maru ...3500 Anderson ...Japan...26 N Y Kaisha
M Peninsular .....2919 Palmer.....Aden 18-6 P & O Co
O Islam!.....1604 Hughes...Mauritius ...B & P S N Co
P General.....1489 Meiphank .....Z ar...19-5 A strandes
Q Allcraig .....2163 Moody...Newport.....16 6 R A Wills P D H W
Indravati.....513 F Keara.....M Gon.....13-6 Shp I & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 2 Massilla.....3255 Thomson...L'pool 23-3 W & A G & Co
3 D Biduino .....3241 Cogdwli .....Genoa.....15-6 C'ocino
4 Incala .....4751 Dolero .....China .....17-5 P Crocco
5 Goalpara .....1358 Sowell .....P Gulf .....M M & Co
6 Trentham Hall...2551 Clemson .....L'pool ...15-6 K N & Co
7 City of Agra .....K'chi.....17-9 K Nixon & Co
8 Shah Amsor .....Calcutta.....19 6 F Tajbhy
9 Ki Satchoku .....4141 Finuis .....K Nixon Hull 2-5
12 Egypt .....4178 London .....London 23-6 P & O Co
14 Dumra .....763 Morgan.....P Gulf .....14-6 M M & Co V D H W
Thosa.....945 R thwell.....K'chi...15-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Marienfels s	Zittlozen	Hamburg May 13,
13	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi June 11,
	Nera s	Schmitz	Noumea May 2,

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Hindoo s	Jones.....	Hull via Karachi,
	Naidenfels s	Hartzoy.....	Hamburg &c
	Dalmatia s	Hamilton.....	Liverpool,

The steamer Chanda for Tico for Antwerp obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Unita, for Calcutta, &c
" Uganda for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
1	Methley Hall	Liverpool
3	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
5	Camberwell	London
7	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
9	Argonauts	Antwerp
11	Clan Macnab	Coast
11	Cromwell	London
11	Umkuzi	Natal

Steamers Expected.

12	E F Ferdinand	Trieste
12	Pentakota	Rangoon
14	Nadir	Calcutta
15	Nizam	Bombay

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
9	Breconshire	G E Elliot	Madras
	City of Sparta	J A Elliott	Liverpool
	Obra	F R Cammant	Singapore
	Hatumet	Peters	
	DEPARTMENT.		
10	Kapurthala	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Gregory Apcar	S H Belson	Hongkong
	Querimba	W H Smith	Bombay
	Kilchat an	W Higgins	Bombay
	Zillah	F J Bartlett	Bombay
	Tara	A H Acheson	Rangoon
	Syrium	J Younger	Rangoon
11	Assyria	F S Blight	London and Dunkirk
	Axenfels	A Weichmann	New York

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Farquhar arrived at Suez from Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—2000 cwt bone meal E C Nanji 1429 cwt oil cake The New Motussil Co ; 1462 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee 16 cwt old copper H Narayen

Ikbal s—300 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 10 bales hemp H Narayen 4 bundles old gunny bags Lowther

FOR HULL.

Kt Bache or s—2000 cwt e Ronsood Hurbhoy Dewsey
Dido s—10 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 223 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 1718 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 580 cwt myrabollams W Bechar

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 20 1 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co 55 bales cotton J A Hegde and Co ; 2001 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co ; 216 cw myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co ; 510 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales wool waste Engene muffler 2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—415 bales cotton Ralli Brother

FOR GENOA

Don Balduino s—845 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers 1 case carpets ...elt m Gorio and Co ;
Clan Mackay s—300 bales cotton Glade and Co; 70 cwt old iron A H Esmail 25 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—150 cwt turmeric B Jeewandas

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—6 cwt sharkfins K N Meanee 51 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws H O Mahomed 3 0 bales twist Ebrahim Noor in and Co ; 20 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist M M Essabhoy 201 cwt coplate T Canjee

Hakata Maru s—400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 209 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—50 tons old telegraphic wires C Boggiano and Co
Ischia s—200 bales twist F B Petit and Co
Kakata Maru s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR KOBE.

Makata Maru s—738 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co 250 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 12.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 1-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	98 1-4	= "
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	103 1-2	= "
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enhanced	85 7-8	= "
Spot in London	29 13-16	= — 3-16
7 months hence	29 1 2	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	64 5-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-17 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20-48 3-4	= "
New York Demand	4-86	= "

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England.....	4 per cent	= "
3 months' sight Bank Bills...	3 1-2 do	= "
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 do	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= "

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2 do	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 7-8 do	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day strong 3d higher
Number of goat skins offered 739,000
" sheep " 822,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 3 3-4 June dono steady

WHEAT—Easier

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 47 1-2 + 7-8 J-J sellers quiet
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-2 + 3-4 J-J sellers quiet
Brown 43 + 1-2 J-J sellers quiet

LINSEED—

Linseed Bol 1 43 1-2— 1-4 J-J sellers quiet

COFFEE—

Coffee In New York 7 3-4 + 1-16

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Polynesien

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market	quiet
East Indian.....	quiet
Manchester.....	quiet
Total Sales	6,000
Spot.....	6 11-16
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export.....	500
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	quiet

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5 8½	5 8½	5 8½
+4	+3	+3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 7½	5 6½	5 6½
+1	+1	+2
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5 6½	5 6½	5 6½
+2	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports 5,000
Do. last year 17,000
Receipts at Continent 1,000
Do. do Continent..... 15,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 25
Futures, month of July	10 7 4-5 a
" 12 Dec	10 19 4-2 a

a Advanced early owing to firm cables and reacted later as the daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1 8
Futures months of July	11 2 9—5
Do. do. Aug	10 3 0—5
Tone at close	steady

Neill's Report average 33,000,000. Weather favorable.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Tuesday 12th June 1906 :—

Cotton.....	6,005 bales.
Wheat.....	6,600 owts.
Linseed	10,815 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	2,570 do
Gingellyseed	915 do
Poppyseed	4,176 do
Groundnut	227 do
Castorseed	4,536 do
Jagri	2,617 do
Myrabolams	2,719 do
Cottonseed	17,492 do
Mowrassed.....	295 do
Gram.....	5,523 do
Jowar	611 do
Maize	21 do

BOMBAY, JUNE 13.

EXCHANGES.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152
Shanghai 30 do	212
Japan 30 do.	160 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	93 11
1st Settlement, 20th June	93 11

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th "	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone dull.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 6 0
Forward Sept	7 11 6

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 2 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 1 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8 2 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	36 8 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....	quiet but steady
Estimated sales.....	6,000 bales
Imports.....	4,000 "

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5 8½	5 8½	5 7½
—2	—2	—2
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 6½	5 6½	5 6½
—2	—2	—2
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 6½	5 6½	5 6½
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady with only a very limited turnover reported at Colaba

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	148	138	...	do.
Comparative (descriptions) M.-G.	205	193	...	do.
Khandesh (M.-G.)	...	204	197	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	205	193	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	204	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	...	...	...	do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	...	207	201	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)	...	210	204	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	...	210	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	208	202	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	214	208	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	263	257	do.
Bhownugger, (M. G.)	...	228	218	do.
Do (H. G.)	...	218	208	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	203	197	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	254	do.
Westerns	...	...	233	do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	207	do.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., writing from London, on May 25 report on the market as follows :—

Annatto Seed.—Market quiet good ordinary being worth 4d to 4 1-2d per lb. 28 bags were offered and sold at 3d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market firm. Calcutta fair to good being worth £8 to £8-5 per cwt. Yellow Wax black to good genuine £5-10 to £6-7-6. In yesterday's sales 73 cases of East Indian were offered and 10 cases White Calcutta sold at £8-10 per cwt.

Cardamoms.—Sold well 56 packages Calicut offered and sold bold palish 2-1 to 2-4, bold and medium 1-6 to 1-8, medium 1 4 to 1-5, smalls 11 1-2d to 1-1 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The sales contained 1,533 bales, including 587 East Indian of this quantity 412 bales sold at an average unit basis of 3-4d Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 1-4d, and root at 2d to 2 3-4d, branch at 1 3-4 to 2 1-4d. Officinalis natural stem chips at 1 3-4 to 3 3-4d, renewed stem chips at 3 7-8d to 4 1-2d, branch 2d, root at 4 1-2d. Ledger natural stem chips at 2 3-4d to 2 3-4d per lb.

Copra.—Market very firm May-June Malabars being worth £21-17-6 to £22.

Capsicums.—47 bags of Rangoon were offered and sold in last sales at steady prices medium red on stalk mixed with some perished at 25 to 25-6. A better price would have been obtained had the stalks been picked off before shipment.

Chillies.—308 bags of Mombassa were offered and 224 sold chiefly without reserve at lower prices. Fair red at 21 to 22, with a few bags at 24. Free supplies are anticipated from Zanzibar, Mombassa, Uganda, German, East Africa and British Central Africa consequently lower prices may be seen in future.

Ginger.—70 cases and 293 bags Cochin and Calicut were offered and 1 case and 297 sold chiefly without reserve bold medium out and scrap at 35 (cases) fair brown medium Calicut at 27 to 28 small medium rough washed Cochin at 23-6 to 27 per cwt.

India Rubber.—The market has been quiet fine hard Para on the spot 5-3 3-4, Plantation Para and Ceara biscuits 5 to 5-2, Rangoon 2-8 to 3-10 per lb.

Isinglass.—The sales this week contained 441 packages of Bombay, Karachi leaf sold at better rates Tongue and Purse were in little request and only a few lots sold the total which passed the hammer was 125 cases. Karachi leaf good heavy palish at 2-10 fair to good reddish 2-3 to 2-6, dark rough 1-7 to 1-11, dark leaf Penang character good heavy darkish at 3-4 to 3-6 1-2, Tongue fair pale long fatty 3-3, small reddish 1-10 to 1-11, small part thin 1 to 1-3, Purse fair heavy at 1-3, middling at 1 to 1-1, small part dark 7 1-2d to 8d, tails good at 1-6 pickings at 6 1 2 1, Bladderpipe bought in.

Kapse.—Market firm Buyers of good quality at 4 1-2d c.i.f.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market very dull. Sellers are now quoting 7d per oz c.i.f. but buyers are holding off.

Mace.—Market quiet 16 cases of Penang offered and bought in good pale and reddish but rather wormy and mouldy at 26, pickings at 1-6, Bombay wild steady 40 cases offered and 25 sold fair pallish but broken at 2 3-4d to 2 3-4d per lb. West Indian 4 packages offered and sold fair red at 1-4 to 1 5 per lb.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet 5 cases of Penang offered and 1 sold 64s at 2 9ls were bought in at 1 29 bags of Singapore offered and 9 sold defective from 5d to 7 1-2d, 110s sound taken out at 9d, 2 cases of Ceylon were bought in also 15 cases of Bombay 82s at 1-3, 101s at 1, West Indian 32 packages offered and sold 83s at 9d, 94s at 8 1-2d, 109s at 7 1-2d 113s at 7d per lb.

Pepper.—Market quiet 693 bags of Tellicherry offered and 676 sold fair to good bold at 5 1-8d to 5 3-8d, light rather greasy at 5¼ to 5 1-8d, fair to good heavy small 5 1-8d to 5 3-8d, 47 bags of Ceylon offered and 24 sold good heavy at 5 3-4d per lb.

Seedlac.—34 bags offered and bought in good bright red Karachi at £9.

Sticklac.—18 cases of Madras offered and bought in at £3.

Sanna.—174 bales of Tinnevelly offered and 102 sold small and medium bold at 3-4d to 4 1-4d, pods at 1d to 1 3-4d per lb.

Stermeric.—Of 638 bags offered 78 bags of Madras sold bright whole bulbs at 13. The remainder bought in Coojin split bulbs at 8.

Tea.—30,000 packages were offered in this week's sale including 2,400 from Southern India the finest kinds continues in good request with a firmer tendency for the best. Keen competition was seen for all useful liquoring kinds and prices favour. Planters particularly Orange Pekoes between 8 1-2d to 7d, very common grades were difficult to move. The best averages were Assam Hattialli 1-1 1-2, Mijtes Jan 1 0 1-2, Napuk 11 1-2d, Cinnamara 11 1-4d, Lattakoojan 11d, Dooars Shaloumi 8d. Hantapara 7 3-4d, Grasmore 7 1-2d, Nilgherries Bellevue 7 1-2d, South Wynaad Peringodda 6 1 2 1, Travancore, Pambanar Poonmudi 6 1-4 per lb.

All descriptions of Produce sold to the best possible advantage.

HIGH COURT.—June 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Long Causes.

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Veliji Sbondeji and Co vs Saraibai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishanker K and G Part Heard and Little and Co—By Tayjee J For Postponement

Appeal for dismissal under Rule 790.

14-09—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Monghibai widow—Little and Co

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1123—Little and Co—Runchoddas Vithuldas vs Kesserbhai Widow and others—Inskeep and Co

1125—Kanga and P—Jamsetji Sorabji Enty vs Bai Dinbai Widow—Ardeshir H D and Co

1123—Thakuredas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

871-05—Bicknell M and R—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Jumnadas Vijbhukandas—Ardeshir H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

749-05—Mansukhlal J and K—Byramji Rustomji Daboo vs Kaderbhai Ismailji and another—Jehangir and S Part heard

801-01—Mad K and C—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance Company—Little and Co—Part heard

635-04—Payne and Co—Ali Jannahomed Haji Mahomed vs Arshabai widow and others—Bicknell M and R—For further direction on commissioners report

Commercial Causes.

201-02—M K and Co—Nemidas Dagpay and another vs Estie Bainoglow—Tookyrders and Co

153-06—M K and Co—Darji Vithaldas and Co vs Sidhula Mohanlal and another—Daphtary F and D

Long Causes

801-01—Madhavji and K—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance and Co—Little and Co—P F, Part heard

623-05—Ardershir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

7-1-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mongulnas Vithaldas and others—Eyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Hattonbai vs Doanjshaw Ardesir Bottoo and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

100-05—Payne and Co—Ablebly Kaderbhai and another vs Pestanji Dalabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and Mani in person

345-05—Maganlal J and G Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Karmchand Chotumall and another vs Balakidas Satashividas and another—In person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmally Hajibhoy Baga vs Dadoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

712-05—Daphtary F and D—Lalbai Bhakerbhai vs—Amtool aboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

For Dismissal.

466-17231-05—Bhaishank r K and G—Gopaldas Mantbhai and another vs Chohalal Lahmandas—Daphtary F and D

For decree absolute.

652-05—Jehangir and S—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta vs Tulsidas Rowji and another—In person

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

499-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

226-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

852-02—Manekhalal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ltd and others—Hiralal D and P stonji R and K—P F

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Nur Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-01—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Jitrai—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

530-05—K J Silmoria—Haji Ramji vs Surshingh Mathura's and others—Mathavji and K and Hiralal and Dani Mulla and M—P F

687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

For dismissal under Sec 34 of P Code.

35-06—Hiralal D—Valal Turai vs Vithalji Maghjee and another—Mirza and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Summary Suits for Dismissal in Chambers Under Rule 229

234-02—Raghavaya and B—F X De Britto vs Dorabjee M Dalal

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

104-05—Unwalla and P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jamnabai Alias Javerbai Widow—Madhavji and K part heard

179-05—In person—Matubai Widow vs Cursam Umersey—Mirza and M

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alias Bachoo Abo Sathar an another vs Seedick Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and V

227-03—Chitnis M and M—Krishnarao Bhasker Role vs Khoobchand Narsidas—Ardeshir H and D—P F for postponement

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co

758-05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and another vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and

550-05—Wadia G and Co—Chanbolal Khoobhaljee vs Balchand Khoobhalchand—Matubhai J and M

697-05—Smetham Band N—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamsud Dowlah Shamlal Malik Bahadur

657-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Baiji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K

431-05—Mulla and M—Gotamji Maneckchand vs Khooma Mana—Wadia G and Co

LESS than week hence according to Reuter, we shall be hearing Mr. Haldane's proposals for army reduction. Meanwhile Home military opinion is much exercised on the subject, and a London correspondent writes to the Lahore Paper :—The announcement that the War Office contemplates the reduction of 45 batteries of Royal Field Artillery has been received with consternation by that arm of the service. Promotion, which was by no means flowing latterly, will be further blocked, with serious effects on the units in India and the Colonies. The batteries to be seduced are those mainly raised during the dark days of the South African War when day after day recorded defeat after defeat—in some cases due to our inferiority in the arm which is to be reduced. Apart from the injustice of the proposed reduction, it is considered little short of criminal folly to carry it out on economical grounds and the supposition that the millennium is in the near future. It is proposed to replace these batteries by militia batteries, to be formed on the lines of the Lancashire Royal Field Artillery. This at first view, seems all right but a closer scrutiny reveals its weakness, for the simple reason that a gunner of any kind cannot be turned out in a few weeks. The idea that a militia gunner can replace the regular is absurd, as he cannot, however, willing get the training and practice which go to make our field batteries the best in the world. At best the militia gunner can only supplement the regular gunner.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Princess of Wales's visit to the Exhibition of Sweated Industries at Queen's Hall recalls to mind (writes a correspondent) that her Royal Highness heard much as a girl about the evils of the Sweating System. Her mother, the late Duchess of Teck was keenly interested in the subject and brought many sad facts to light after she had made exhaustive enquiries in London. Neither the Duchess nor the Princess of Wales (then Princess May) would purchase at any shop where the workers were not adequately paid, and both these Royal ladies influenced their friends to act similarly.

It is not generally known in this country that the Duke of Connaught belongs to the Six Nations Indians of Canada. He is the only white man to receive such a mark of affection from the famous Redskins, and is known among them as Cousin Arthur. There is a certain old Indian, whose home is on one of the Government reservations in the Province of Ontario, known by the name of Bill Prince because of his boasted friendship with the English Royal Family. When King Edward visited Canada, many years ago, this brave old Mohawk ran beside his carriage and shook hands with him. The same thing happened with the Duke of Connaught. When the Prince and Princess of Wales travelled through Ontario, Bill Prince, in all his bravery of painted face and gay clothing, once more left the reserve to greet the Royal guests, taking a photograph of himself, which he implored the Prince to give to the Old Man in the Old Country—meaning King Edward. The Princess, however, stooped forward in the carriage and asked for the picture, saying she wanted to keep it in her own collection.

The announcement that the King has given Major and Lady Sarah Wilson the use of the Stud House, Hampton Court Park, reminds one that there is sometimes considerable difficulty experienced in finding occupants for the residences included in what may be called the Royal loan collection. Kew Cottage, the former rural retreat of the Duke of Cambridge, has been offered to more than one couple in vain. The Duke and Duchess of Teck might have had it, but declined on the ground that the neighbourhood had grown too crowded and suburban. White Lodge, the beautifully situated residence of the late Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the birthplace of Prince Edward of Wales, could have been secured by almost any member of the Royal Family, but none were eager, as each of the married Princes and Princesses had already as many homes as they could suitably maintain. Pembroke Lodge, also in Richmond Park, was thought of as a convenient residence for Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, but she pointed out that she already had an almost superfluous home in Kent Cottage, Cowes, which she frequently lets to friends, and Georgina Lady Dudley was granted the use of the pretty place. There is one Royal residence the less in the semi-suburbs since last year, the Duke of Fife having disposed of East Sheen Lodge by reason of the too near attentions of the motor-car and the speculative builder.

The special mission which Pope Pius X. sent to Madrid for the marriage of the King of Spain included one Englishman, or, rather, Scotsman, and another personage well known in England. The Scotsman is Mr. Leonard Lindsay, a grandson of the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, the indefatigable organiser of various New Gallery Exhibitions, and sometime private secretary to the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Lindsay, who married a daughter of Courtfield (one of Cardinal Vaughan's pretty dark-eyed nieces), has been ridiculously dubbed by almost every English paper a "secret knight" of the Papal court. The phrase is, of course, a mit translation of the Italian cameriere segreto, which means simply a private chamberlain—an honorary office at the Vatican which is held by scores of Catholic laymen every country in Europe, and in the United also.

Don Lelio Orsini, who is likewise a number of the papal mission, came to London for King Edward's coronation in the suite of the Pope's envoy ; and an uncommonly gallant figure he cut on that occasion in the resplendent uniform and gilded helmet of the Noble Guard, which, by the way, the present Pontiff is said to contemplate disbanding, for reasons of economy. Don Lelio, who is a good-looking man in his thirtieth year, is younger son of H.S.H. Prince Filippo Orsini nineteenth Duca di Gravina and hereditary Prince Assistant at the Pontifical Throne—an office which he shares with the head of the great house of Colonna. Princess Orsini, by whom he has had five children, is a daughter of the ancient and noble Hungarian family of Hoyos.

It is somewhat singular that the three leading figures in the recent negotiations with the Sultan were Irish. Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the Consul, and Mr. Andrew Ryan, the Vice-Consul at Constantinople, all hail from the green isle. Mr. Ryan, although his name has not been much mentioned has taken a very prominent part during the crisis. Before going to Constantinople three years ago Mr. Ryan saw much service in Persia and the East generally. He is a native of Cork where his record at the Queen's University College remains a record one. His family may be regarded as a remarkably clever one. One of his brothers holds a very high position in the Indian forest service and another brother has joined the Dominican order of preachers. His sister, Miss May Ryan, has been the most distinguished lady student that has ever entered at the Royal University, and her wonderful series of successes culminating in the unique honour of a fellowship has been one of the stock arguments for more generousmont for women in University education.

At the division upon the second reading of the Education Bill, Lord Edmund Talbot appeared after an illness of no less than eight months. Lord Edmund, as the brother of the Duke of Norfolk, is a strong upholder of the rights of his Church, though he spent many years in the Army. He is one of most popular and deservedly respected members of the House, the members of which were greatly concerned to see him painfully walking with the support of a stick and the arm of Lord Valentia. Lord Edmund, who married a daughter of the Earl of Ashington, and has one daughter and one son, the latter the heir to the premier Dukedom, after his father, the Duchess of Norfolk having only one child, a daughter. Mr. Henry Talbot who lately left Oxford is now a cavalry officer like his father before him. Lady Edmund Talbot is much given to good works, and interests herself greatly in various philanthropic causes in the East end. She is also a moving spirit in all charitable bazaars in aid of Catholic ends, and her life may be said to be devoted to the objects in which her church is interested. She undertook to carry on the electoral campaign of her husband, who was confined to his room during the recent General Election.

Lord Dalmeny is very anxious that his Parliamentary career shall not interfere with his prowess as a cricketer. At the same time he is laudably desirous that his devotion to cricket shall not prevent him from do

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Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
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Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
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Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box.....	5 0
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AROUND THE WORLD.

UNDER THE FLAG OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new str. Monteagle arrived at Woosung on Saturday, the 5th inst, and sailed the same day on her maiden trip across the Pacific.

This may strike our readers as a very ordinary announcement of the movement of one of the many large passenger steamers plying to this port. Says the "Shanghai Mercury," but it will unquestionably be received with exceptional interest when we add that on the arrival of the Monteagle at Vancouver the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have established a record unequalled in the history of the transportation—the encircling of the globe under one flag and exclusively on the Railway and steamship Lines of one company.

The str. "Monteagle," built in 1899 by Messrs. Palmer & Co., Yarrow on-Tyne, is a modern, twin-screw, fullpowered passenger steamer of 6163 tons gross and 3853 tons net register, her length being 490 feet and breadth 63 feet. The excellent passenger accommodation has been designed for one class of saloon passengers only, called "Intermediate" who will enjoy all the privileges of thesteamer, including the dining saloon music room, smoking room, and spacious promenade decks—in other words the best the steamer affords.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been prompt to recognise that owing to the rapid growth of the Trans Pacific Trade—both passenger and freight and the constantly increasing demand for the intermediate class of accommodation inaugurated last year by the popular steamers Tartar and Athenian it would be necessary to increase their service for the coming Season and therefore decided to detach the Monteagle from their Atlantic fleet and transfer her to the Trans-Pacific Route.

As has already been announced, the Company's new magnificent steamers "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" built at a cost of over £400,000 each, will be placed on the St. Lawrence-Liverpool Route at an early date, and runing alternately with these vessels are the strs. Lake Manitoba "Lake Erie" and "Lake Champlain" the two latter steamers carrying only one class of saloon passengers—Intermediate. What was formerly first cabin accommodation (dining saloon, music room, smoking rooms, bathrooms, etc.) on these twoe xcellent vessels, is to be entirely devoted to the use of Intermediate passengers, and therefore,it is now possible to travel from ports of call in China, to London, by the Monteagle Tartar or Athenian to Vancouver from Vancouver to Montreal or Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, first class, and thence across the Atlantic by the Lake Champlain or Lake Erie at the exceedingly moderate charge of £40. Not the least attractive features of this route will be the knowledge that the journey is being made under the flag of one British Company renowned for its careful navigation, and the attention and courtesy extended to its passengers: through a country richly endowed with the beauties of Nature, and finally down the St. Lawrence River, one of the largest and most magnificent in the World which shortens the Atlantic passage by two days.

Among the passengers on the maiden voyage of the str. Monteagle were Mr. Fred Shaughnessy son of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R. Co., and his Tutor. Mr C. F. Anstey who travelled by the Canadian Pacific Express Train from Montreal to St. John, N. B., where they joined the Company's str. Lake Champlain. At Liverpool they boarded the str. Monteagle bound for Vancouver, B.C., via the Cape, some of the ports touched at en route being Teneriffe, Durban, Hongkong, etc. etc., On arrival at Vancouver they will proceed to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Tran-Continental Express, thus encircling the Globe on the regular rail and steamship lines of a single transportation Company, and that Company a Canadian Corporation. This is a proud achievement which may have far reaching effects, as whenever an opportunity offers, the Company is now in a position to detach steamers from its Atlantic or Pacific fleets and enable passengers to completely girdle the Globe making the journey of over 30,000 miles, under one flag.

Few people are aware of the far reaching facilities owned, controlled and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which was incorporated less than 25 years ago. Gradually extending its lines of operation from Montreal to Vancouver, from Vancouver to the Orient, from Montreal to Liverpool it has finally accomplished the really stupendous task of girdling the Earth. England should be very proud of the energy and progress of her Premier Colony.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd June 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,50,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	297	575	8	880
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	29,16,114	59,78,549	62,114	3,956,777
Total for 22 weeks...	30,66,114	62,68,549	66,114	94,00,777
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year —	1,44,773	3,13,638	2,741	4,61,152
Per mile or Ry. do.	287	622	5	914
Total to corresponding date do. ...	29,89,479	55,91,633	1,27,070	87,08,182
Decrease for the week				Rs. 17,152
Increase to date.....				„ 6,92,595

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1906, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	5,000	23,000	.....	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	163	.....	198
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	1,25,678	6,17,926	4,397	7,48,001
Total for 22 weeks...	1,30,678	6,40,926	4,397	7,76,001
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,979	47,993	68	53,040
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	340	1	376
Total to corresponding date do.	1,17,611	6,51,139	4,978	7,73,728

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORTON—June 6, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut E Morton, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment of a daughter
WAPSHARE—June 8, at "Bon Espoir," Cotacamund the wife of J H Wapshare of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—CUNLIFFE—April 17, at all Saint's Church Srinagar, Norman Dunbar Walker, Lieutenant, RAMC. to Norah Dorothy, second daughter of F K Cunliffe, PWD, Retired List

DEATHS.

BEVILLE—June 7, at Dhar CI Charlotte, the beloved wife of Major F G Beville and daughter of the Rev H F Burnaby, Brampton Manor, Hants
MARTIN—June 10, at San Thome, Clara Gilles Kohlhoff, only daughter of the late Edward Gilles, widow of the late E M Kohlhoff, Station Master, M Railway, and wife of Assistant Surgeon Martin, aged 52

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S.
MEDICINES

	Rs. a.
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0 6 each
Do. Large „ ...	0 10 „
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0 4 „
Do. Medium „	0 6 „
Do. Large „	0 10 „
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle ...	0 7
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0 8
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0 8
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0 13
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0 10

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Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 5-19m. 5-42a. Low water, 10-31m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting 3 p. m. (B. T.).

SMOULDERING COTTON BALES.—Yesterday a fire broke out in a cotton godown on Tandel Street, but it having been discovered in time, was extinguished by the residents of the neighbourhood. It appears that one Khimji Khaga purchased some half-burnt cotton pressed bales, at the auction on the Cotton Green, Colaba, and loading them into carts took them away, intending to take them to some waste ground at Kamatipura. But as it was late at night, he stacked them on the first floor of a house in Tandel Street, belonging to one Hari Bhawji. Yesterday, when going to turn the cotton over, it was found to be burning. It is believed that the bales were brought in in a smouldering condition, being a part of the salvage of the last cotton fire at Colaba. The Babula Fire Engine turned out, but did not work. The cotton bales have been removed to Kamatipura. There was no damage done to the building.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles &c., per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Nera to-day from V. Dock No. 10 shed. There will be the usual medical inspection in the Dock at 2-45 p. m. (S. T.) Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Princes Dock, disinfecting shed, at 1 P. M. (S. T.) sharp with all their baggage:—

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Trambouze Mr and Mrs Languet Puguesire Mr Roux Mrs Roux and child Mr and Mrs Lombreaux and 3 children Mr Hurbin Mr L Buisson Mr G Legal Mr Ch Bourdeaux Mr A Dubois Mr D Reau de la Galcure Mr G Gelis Mr J David Mr G Lourrent Mrs Hurbin Mr Bonnat Mr Bordes Miss Lemaire Mr Marget Mrs Hocquart Mr Boger Mrs Henri and Allain Laubreaux Mr Fayolle Mr Bouniol Mr and Mrs Gillet and daughter Mr and Mrs Massigoeo Mr Zozal Mr Cruveille Mr and Mrs Bousguet Mr Pierre Picard and 2 children Mr Chauvean and son Mr Bendez Mr Brudo Mr Veyret Miss Vayosier Mr Dru Mr Miguel and Miss Miguel Mrs Burford and Miss Bonnat Mrs Tricot and child Mr Chenaux Mrs Rolland and 2 children Mr and Mrs Bicchon and son Missoum Ben Djedjon Mr H Gaudry Mr G Gauffeche Mr P Pinel Mr Jeanmot Mr P Potin Mr Ragnenes Mrs Limon Hibon Le Duff Le Matreuse and Le My Mr Lemerle Mr and Mrs Maurin Mr de Thoulomizo de Pruiser Mr Giovannoff Mr and Mrs Perault and 4 children and Mrs Mattei and 3 children Mr Mieux Mr Poirier wife and daughter Mr Pares Mrs Coulpin and Duperay Mrs Conan and Ambroise Mr Pons Mr and Mrs Marin Mr Herandron Mr S Davey Mr Kaltambacc and 2 childre Mr and Mrs Boulard and 3 child Mr Bricard Dr W J Forshad Mrs Bushby White Mr and Mrs A H Purcell Mr and Mrs A H Purcell Mr and Mrs A Clarke Mr A Brown Mr de Lambert Mr David Mr and Mrs F Chneval Mr Breeson and C H Jues Governeur Vaz Guimaraes Mr H J Bhabha Mr A Affelranger sister Marie Ludivic Capt G M Grogau Mr F Spring Mr and Mrs H A Camerow and 2 children Mr J Duncan Robert Miss A Romains Mr G Gelliver Mr L Montagne Miss B Romains Mr Smith Mr B Figolh Mr Dougler Miss and Mrs D Souza Mr K D Gupta Mr and Mrs Crawson

For Aden—Dr D J Thadain and Mrs Thadain Mr F Cowdy
For Port Said—Mr Saleh Hilmi Bey Dr Cassin Izzeddine.

KING PETER AND THE PRESS CUTTINGS.

WHEN His Majesty Peter the First of Servia was called to the throne he was anxious to know the world's opinion about him, and instructed an agency to collect all Press cuttings, whereupon the Argus opened its one hundred eyes, and in a few weeks gathered together a collection which as regards quantity would make a prima-donna jealous. By His Majesty's command the collection was bound, and the manager of the Argus himself took fifteen volumes to Belgrade to present them to his Royal client. There a terrible disappointment awaited him. The King of Servia, lacking in humour, gazed with horror and indignation as the collection, where in the English, French, German, and Swiss cartoonists had displayed their wit at his expense. While the Argus clamoured for its money the King was roaring threats inside his palace, declaring that nothing would induce him to pay a cent for these volumes. When the agency threatened to exhibit these morrocco-bound books, the King shouted: "I don't care as long as they are not exhibited before me!" And now these 30,000 cuttings will be sold by auction in Paris and the sale will no doubt attract many amateurs.—"Bystander."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WEAKENED.

London, May 26.—The Government is disconcerted by the cleavage of its majority arising from the attitude adopted by members of the Labour Party on various questions connected with the Education Bill.

The recent debate on secular education is declared to have weakened the Government's position in relations to the bill as a whole; and the "Daily Telegraph," states that the Bannerman Ministry is now less enamoured of the measure than it was at the outset.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S VIEW.

POSSIBLE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who is President of the Board of Trade in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet, and who has from the first been a prominent figure in the campaign against the Education Act of the Balfour Government, takes so serious a view of the present position with regard to the Government measures on the subject now before the House of Commons that while speaking at Liverpool he urged the Liberals to prepare for a possible fresh election on the education question.

IRISH SUNDAY TRADING.

A bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. T. H. Sloan, Nationalist member for Belfast South, for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland on Sundays, passed its second reading by 244 votes to 50, and was then referred to the standing committee on trade.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

MORENGA INTERVIEWED.

London, May 26th.—Morenga, the Hottentot rebel chief, who has given the German authorities in South-West Africa so much trouble, and who was lately captured in Cape Colony, whither it was supposed he fled for refuge, is now interned in Capetown. The Hottentot warrior has been interviewed. He declares that his capture was due to his conveying women and children into Cape Colony for safety. His followers are, he says, willing to surrender to Great Britain, but not to Germany. In the meantime, he adds, his son Petries and other chiefs will continue the campaign.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENDER TO BE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DEFENCE BY GENERAL NOGI.

London, May 17.—A Report is current that General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, has been tried by Court-martial on the charge of cowardice, and sentenced to death. Owing to this report, General Nogi, who commanded the Japanese forces which subjugated Port Arthur has been interviewed in Tokio. He declared that General Stoessel did everything possible for the defence of the beleaguered fortress, especially since he lacked the wholehearted and loyal co-operation of all his officers and men.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

A STORMY DUMA DEBATE.

London, May 27.—The semi-official announcement made on Wednesday to the effect that the Duma demand for a full amnesty for all political offenders cannot possibly be granted while the terrorists and bomb-throwers continue their crimes, has especially incensed the Duma, and it has now demanded the immediate resignation of the reactionary Ministry, and the formation in its place of a Cabinet enjoying the confidence of the people. Only seven members dissented. The Ministerial reply to the address delivered by the Duma to the Czar in answer to His Majesty's speech in opening its deliberations, besides refusing the amnesty referred to, cautioned that body not to exceed the legislative powers and initiative authority assigned to it, and, at the same time, promised it a tame, and colourless programme of legislative work.

A stormy debate followed the reading of this document, in the course of which the reply of the Government was described as an open defiance to the nation.

The Assembly expressed its profound regret that the hopes which had been entertained in consequence of the resignation of the late Premier, Count Witte, had not been fulfilled.

ANOTHER WARSAW OUTRAGE.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

An anarchist band attacked the Industrial Savings Bank at Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland. The cashier of the bank fired his revolver at his assailants, who thereupon responded in the same way, killing two of the bank's customers who were in the chamber, and wounding five of the clerks employed there. After this the miscreants managed to effect their escape with no further injury than that one of their number was wounded.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

LAST evening the Y. M. C. A. played the City Club before a fairly large crowd of spectators. At the outset the City Club attacked vigorously but were repulsed by the good defence of the Y.M. C.A. backs. Midfield play followed, but only a few minutes elapsed after commencement of play, before T. Brewin neatly scored a goal. It was only after this that the game became exciting. The Y. M.C. A. forwards combining well attacked their opponents strongly till their left outside forward sent in a fast shot, at the net, thus scoring their first goal. The second one immediately followed the centre half back being responsible for this score. At this stage the game became onesided and the Y. M. C. A. forwards getting the better of the exchanges, had it all their own way. After the change over the Y. M. C. A. forced play into their opponents' quarters and succeeded in adding three further goals, thus winning by 5 goals to one. Their success is mainly due to their good forward line and the centre half back. Their backs also kicked and tackled well. Of the City Club forwards, T. Brewin and their centre showed up well, while the custodian who was often seriously tried played all he knew to save. There is certainly considerable room for improvement as we have seen the losing team give a better exhibition of the game on previous occasions.

The following table shows the result to date:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots.....	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Telegraph.....	2	1	0	1	1	0	3
Royal Artillery.....	3	1	1	0	3	1	2
Y M C A.....	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
Rovers	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
City.....	3	1	2	0	3	6	2
Bombay Gymkhana ...	3	0	2	1	0	2	1
Parel Gymkhana.....	3	0	3	0	0	3	0

LACK OF WATER AT KARACHI.

THE Port officer at Bombay has received the following telegram from the Port Officer at Kimari:—"Please issue notice advising Masters to fill up fresh water for boilers as there is limited supply here at present."

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NOTES FROM PARIS.

The "Red Chamber" in France.

WOMEN'S WORK EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 25.

THE "Red Chamber" the "Patrie" calls the newly-constituted Palais Bourbon, and proceeds to declare that it contains all the elements of revolution. Without going as far as that, we may express surprise at the increase in the Socialist vote. It is the most significant, and, relatively, the most important of all. In the last Chamber the Unified Socialists numbered forty, to-day they are fifty-three, or fifty-five as some reckon it. Collectivism has marched to victory in the region of the north just in that mining centre where the acts and facts of revolution were occurring a few weeks ago. Is it not curious? One would have supposed that the miners were alive to the dangers of listening to extreme counsels when those counsels have already brought them face to face with the troops and occasioned immense trouble in the district. Perhaps the reason may be found in the real grievances of the miners. They toil daily for a miserable pay, whilst the mining companies increase their dividends, moreover, a great feeling exists in the district that the engineers are to blame in insisting that no more survivors existed in the pits. It may be for reasons of this character that the coal country of France has voted red instead of white or any other label.

The Nationalists leave their best troops dead upon the field. They are completely routed. Few impartial persons can shed tears over their fate. It was richly deserved. The 'Temps' this evening insists that the Rosen dinner was a sufficient indication to the public of the perspicacity of the party in foreign affairs. This dinner organized by the special emissary of Germany sent to conclude peace with France at the close of diplomatic incidents now so well-known, was attended by certain of the leading men in the Nationalist party. It is to be assumed that a German diplomat does not invite French Nationalist editors and other influential persons to dine with him without an excellent reason, and that reason would not appeal, say, to the ordinary plain elector. The fact is the Nationalists have been playing with fire, and, like naughty children, they have been whipped for it. The policy that dictated the breaking of bread with Germany at a moment when she had proved herself particularly dangerous to this country, is the same that fomented the Revolutionary idea in Paris that probably encouraged the revolt at Lens, that has certainly been at the back of resistance to the inventories in the churches. It has got its reward. It is the death-warrant to Royalist plots—unless, of course, public opinion undergoes another change.

The Conservatives and the Action Liberale (which one might describe as the French Wing party) have also been discomfited in the fight. Their plank was the Church and Seperation it has; it has gone from under them. The Ministry, having a clear mandate on this very question, will certainly resume the taking of the inventories, of which about half yet remain. It is to be hoped that, strong in an overwhelming majority, Parliament will show moderation in applying that part of the law which is particularly displeasing to Church people, quite apart from the political agitation to which it has given rise. Given, however, the peculiarly combative temperament of M. Clemenceau, the Minister of the Interior, new troubles are to be foreseen, especially in those districts where Catholic tradition still holds its ground. The Radicals are now in possession of the field; to them or the spoils of war. They may do as they please. In a country like France, the privilege is double-eyed. Deputies must live up to their election promises; a strong opposition has its advantages to the timorous politician who cries white on the hustings, but would vote black if he could. A too common defect of the advanced parties in the Chamber is a lack of sincerity. If the measures for which their constituencies have elected them go astray, they can no longer blame the Opposition, because the Opposition hardly exist.

The Socialist complexion of the new Government is apparent from the figures: Radical Socialist, 135; United Socialists, 53; Independent Socialists, 21. In industry and vested interest frightened by such an array of extreme opinions I put the question to two leading commercial men this afternoon. Both replied smilingly in the negative. One of the authorities was M. Julien Hayem, who, besides being an important man of business, is director of a review which treats of questions of international commerce and industry. M. Hyem is uncle to the well-known deputy, M. Klotz, who, as reporter to the Committee on the army budget in the last Parliamentary Session, achieved an interesting and remarkable document. Clearly a man to be consulted in the circumstances, No, he was not frightened, he assured me. Why; you know, he said, the Radical Socialists are not very alarming. They believe in evolution, not revolution—in working gradually towards the improvement of the condition of the people. That is as far as their Socialism goes.

"This election has seen an increase in that class of Deputy, but that does not prove that it is a lasting tendency in France. The fact is, my dear sir, that Socialism is, for the moment, the mode. Very often I suspect it is little more than a label. Political titles have a way of progressing 'chez nous.' Years ago we were simply Republicans, then we became Moderate Republicans, after that Progressive Republicans, then Republican Socialists, and so on. Once in Parliament these men quickly realise what they can do and what they cannot do; they are not likely to frighten away capital." "Then the income tax is not to be expected at any moment?" "No; I think not." I found similar opinions expressed by the manufacturer whom I afterwards approached. "No, he observed, we commercial men are all well pleased at the remarkable and unlooked-for victory of the Government. The tone of the money market is firm—much firmer than it would have been had there been a reactionary movement in the elections. Nationalism is much more dangerous than Socialism. We did not find M. Millerand very harmful to commercial interests when he was Minister of Commerce. On the other hand, one never knows where one is with the Nationalists. If they had triumphed, it would certainly have meant the commencement of agitation. Well Cæsarism is at a heavy discount at the present moment."

The Bourse is reactionary in Paris, but even here the "agents de change" do not pretend that the new Government is really going to damage them in their business—at least, if that is their personal and private view, it is not reflected in their operations. The men of property and the business world, generally, of France have a morbid horror of the income tax, but the majority of the Republican Left is ample to fight off the question should it be proposed by one of the Socialists who have placed it in the forefront of their programme. In my conversation with business people this afternoon, it was remarked to me that the results of the elections are really the country's reply to the Dreyfus case. It is a singular fact that those men who were most conspicious in the defence of the prisoner have all been elected to the Chamber, whilst those who took the contrary view and were foremost in the agitation have gone under.

The hot weather has returned with a bound. It is July this afternoon. May is in its most capricious mood. After the storm and the heat and the cold winds, with one brief spell of blazing summer, the weather has suddenly veered towards heat again. The transformation is instant here. Everyone is in summer toilette, and the garden party at lends a note of gaiety to the street. But as if Nature were already repentant of her precocious humour, she has become tearful, and the umbrellas appear and hoods are drawn over the open victorias. The social season is at its height. Society, the most aristocratic society that Paris can offer, was gathered at the Palais de Glace in the Champs Elysees this afternoon. It was varnishing day for the Exposition of Feminine Arts. To-morrow the bazaar will be opened to the public, and the sales will begin; this afternoon it was merely sightseeing.

CUSTOMS HOUSE FREAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although a good many years have passed since the general principles of the present Import Customs tariff were first put into practice in India, certain vexed questions with regard to valuation and exemption still drag along unsettled, while the Customs Department claims (and enforces) the benefit of the doubt. With regard to the appointment of appraisers of duty free articles such as machinery to be used in manufactures, the Department, certainly, has made an attempt to avoid the confusion which would result from the erratic judgment of non-technical men, but it has not succeeded in securing appraisers of that more than encyclopædic mechanical knowledge necessary for interpreting on all occasions the spirit of the law rather than its letter.

For example, a power printing machine is among the articles admitted free under the tariff. The exporter generally makes an "omnibus" invoice which includes tapes, an oil-can, spanners for erection, printing blanket, and roller mould. Now implements and accessories which may be used for purposes other than those of power manufacture are liable to duty, and the keen wit of the appraiser instantly divines that spanners and oil-cans may be used in the course of his profession by a chauffeur, that blankets and tapes might conceivably be utilised by a tailor, and that a roller mould would make an excellent water-pipe. He therefore decrees that on these articles duty must be paid. All kinds of machinery are treated in this way, sometimes involving the importer in considerable expense; in the case detailed above there is no very great extortion for it is obvious to the meanest intelligence, and therefore patent to the appraisers, that these articles are not collectively worth much. In fact, the opening and exploration of cases, that the appraiser may judge of the value of a few spanners and a blanket, takes so long that the few annas duty finally imposed cannot come anywhere near paying for the time lost by the Customs House officials. The importers, however, would bear their loss with becoming fortitude, did it not mean a delay of a day or so during which his clearing clerk must hang about waiting over every case cleared. The fact that one may sometimes get a machine through without being subject to these annoyance does not remedy matters much. Such an event may be regarded, according to taste or prejudice, as a lapse into common sense or a break in "continuity of policy."

A more intelligent grasp of the objects of the tariff would save a deal of time and trouble, and should experts not be available as appraisers, it should at least be possible to make the tariff sufficiently clear and detailed for such perverse interpretations to be impossible. Yours etc.

G. C.

GENERAL NIXON'S FUNERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to an article appearing in your columns of the 11th instant the "Death of General Nixon" you have commented on the arrangements at the cemetery. The carrying out of the funeral was entrusted to us and lest the general public should suppose that we were in any way responsible for the mismanagement at the cemetery we beg the favour of your inserting this letter. The requisition sent into the cemetery clerk left an ample margin both in the length and width of the grave and that it should have had to be enlarged at the time of the interment is due solely to him. Our assistant had no control over the cemetery staff and his duty as far as the grave was concerned ended when he had duly submitted the usual requisition. We shall also feel obliged by your permitting us to point out that the coffin was an oak and not a teak one. Yours etc

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TERRIBLE ATTACK OF ECZEMA TAKEN JUST IN TIME WITH ZAM-BUK.

Mr. Lewis Robinson, who lives at 48, Harewood street, Leeds Road, Bradford, said to a local pressman: "My weeping eczema started with an almost unendurable itch, but for a time there was no blemish on my skin. Then I began to be covered with blotches, which rapidly spread to every part of my body except my face and neck. You could scarcely have got a pin head in between the blotches. The irritation was so great that for a fortnight I did not average more than three hours' sleep a night. It seemed impossible to alleviate my sufferings, or to check the disease no matter what I tried.

"After a while it got worse, and the blotches on my hands turned to unpleasant black scabs. I pulled them off, and this made things worse still. I play the piano professionally, but while the disease lasted I daren't expose my hands, they were in such a terrible state. The blotches on my body had by this time also become scabs and as I had made sore places by scratching it was agony to wear my clothes.

"The doctor told me it was a bad form of eczema, but his medicine and ointments had not the slightest effect. Nor had the numerous blood mixtures, herb preparations, and ordinary ointments that I tried. Five weeks were spent in trying these useless treatments. The itching had now become terrible, and I was afraid to go out.

"Then I read of Zam-Buk, and immediately bought a large box. At night I rubbed the balm all over my body, and the itching was so eased that I slept soundly. I awoke to find the itching quite gone, and when I touched my arms and legs the scabs burst, discharging a watery matter. The diseased tissue began to peel off right away, and as I continued the applications of Zam-Buk a beautiful, new soft skin

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

MR. HALDANE AND THE ARMY.

As yet there is no confirmation of the announcement, made by the "Standard" the other day, to the effect that the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, had decided to eliminate ten thousand inefficients from the Infantry and reduce the Royal Artillery—efficients we presume—by 48 batteries, at the same time increasing the auxiliary artillery. It would be in accordance with the traditions of his party, it is true, to cut down the strength of our defence, whether efficients or inefficients, but we can scarcely believe that the Government would fly in the force of the Army Council and reduce our already inadequate army below its present strength, even to fulfil an electioneering promise to the masses. If the attempt were made it would almost certainly end in disaster, for there are enough soldiers on the side of the Party in power to exercise a restraining influence on a hot-brained Secretary of State for War—which, we believe Mr. Haldane is not. He asked for time before committing himself to any definite policy and has hitherto told us no more than his object would be to combine efficiency with economy. If his intention really be to disband ten thousand infantry and forty-eight batteries of artillery, he makes neither for efficiency nor economy, much iess for the two. But it is urged the Secretary of State desires to eliminate "ten thousand inefficients." Where will he find them? Are this year's recruits necessarily inefficients? Are they not rather semi-efficients whom another couple of months' training will convert into capable able-bodied soldiers? Are the time-expired men, who have been induced to extend their service with the colours, the inefficients? Rather are they the most efficient soldiers in our own or any other army, men of great intelligence and high training. As to supplanting garrison gunners by volunteers or militia the idea is too absurd to call for serious consideration.

Military experts have abandoned all hope of acquiring for England an army capable of making itself felt, unaided, on a European battlefield. They would be content if they could secure one able to defend our shores in case of attack. But they cannot keep up the standard accepted twenty years ago as our definite requirement. It was only the other day the announcement was made that the year's recruiting was insufficient to fill the ranks and to supply a moderate reserve of force. The report was described as "bad indeed in its significance and seems to presage a complete breakdown at no distant date of our system of voluntary enlistment." And even to keep up the necessary supply of officers it has already been found imperative to admit to "the Corps, in which we expect to find the greatest ability and highest qualifications, men whose mental powers are less active or less cultivated than is considered desirable for the military service as a whole." Still there are not the ten thousand, Mr. Haldane is said to be looking for, in the commissioned ranks. There may be a large number of discontented soldiers among them—officers who would willingly lay down their commissions if they could find any other occupation. Absence of zeal may be accounted a lack of efficiency ; but the army, even as it is, is under-officered—not the reverse. The remedy for such inefficiency in the commissioned ranks is the grant of a higher rate of pay, for no conscientious man, no one possessing the slightest knowledge of what constitutes a fair day's wage for a fair day's pay, can deny that the officer is shamefully underpaid, underpaid even as compared with the private soldier who is subservient to his orders.

We believe the British Army is as efficient, if not more efficient, strength for strength, than any other European army. But we do not believe it is strong enough to discharge the whole of the duties expected of it, much less to suffer hacking and cutting in the indiscriminate manner Mr. Haldane is said to contemplate. When the present War Secretary received over the reins of office there was no allegation as to ten thousand inefficients and no protest against even one thousand. But one of the late Government's staunchest supporters did not hesitate to declare that the great majority of English people hold the commonsense opinion that both our auxiliary forces and our Regular Army are no more adequate and capable of meeting continental armies of to-day, than the fleets of the Powers who can dispose of such armies are able to contend with the British Navy. We remember Mr. Arnold-Foster undertaking that in twelve months from the time he took office there should be no troops in England incapable of meeting foreign troops. We do not know that he realised his hope very fully ; but we do not think he was so far from it as Mr. Haldane seems to imagine. In refusing to consider the probability of as many as forty-eight batteries of Royal Artillery being made to give place to auxiliaries, we would not have it supposed that we fail to appreciate the value of either volunteers or militia, whether as infantry or artillery. That were impossible, remembering the invaluable services performed by the auxiliary forces in South Africa. Without them the war could not have been brought to the successful issue it was. But it is impossible that they can take the places of regulars permanently, or devote the amount of time and attention to military duties, after the close of a day's work, imperative to make them sufficiently well up in dress and marksmanship. In time of an invasion or of national crisis there would be no dearth of volunteers, but in times of peace the strength of the keenest auxiliary Corps falls lamentably below par.

AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

THE many accounts from Australia show that the present season is one of the best on record, if it be not the best. There is always one essential factor to a successful year in the Island Continent, and that it has had in abundance, rain. How great is its effect on the country can be gathered from its influence on wool. In 1903-04 when the drought ended Australia exported just under a million bales of wool, worth on an average £11 per bale. During the coming wool year, which commences on the first of next north, the exports are expected to reach 1,750,000 bales and, at the present rate of £15 per bale, the extra bales will be worth about £11,250,000 to which must be added about £4,000,000 for the increased value of the remaining million bales. But the prosperity of the pastoralist does not end here, for from every side come reports of record prices for everything, whether it be fat sheep or lambs, store sheep of all kinds, fat and store cattle, or horses, which last have about trebled in value during the last few years. A leading New South Wales pastoralist, writing on April 17, reports that the outlook in that great wool-producing State could hardly be brighter. It looks at present as if with two more good seasons New South Wales would export a million bales, or as much as the whole Commonwealth did three years ago. During the present wool year, which ends with this month, she will export considerably over 800,000 bales. From Queensland, which, at a long interval, is second in importance to New South Wales as a wool producer, the reports are equally favourable, and on some of the largest stations shearing was proceeding. Only from portions of South Australia are there any complaints as to the weather. The outside country had had splendid rains, but in what is known as the "lower north," where all the finest pastoral properties are situated, more rain was wanted to ensure green food for the lambs ; however heavy rains have since fallen throughout the State and even where by comparison the outlook was cheerless now there is unlimited promise of prosperity.

Yet amidst all is a black shadow in the rabbit plague which menaces the future of the pastoral industry. It is impossible to calculate what rabbits have cost Australia in the last forty years, for, where they have not been checked by vermin proof fences, poisoning and trapping, they have driven sheep and their owners off thousands of square miles of country especially in Queenslaud, New South Wales and South Australia. The war against them is never slackened, for they increase with inconceivable rapidity, but it is now entering on a new phase. Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, has been engaged to experiment with the methods adopted to free the vineyards of Southern France and Northern Italy from a plague of mice and Marseilles of a plague of rats. For it, it is claimed, that the system is free from danger to either domestic animals or human beings, but that it may be thoroughly tested a large island on the coast of New South Wales has been stocked with rabbits with a fair sprinkling of domestic animals. The process consists of the introduction of an infectious disease. If the experiments prove successful it will be hard to grasp how much it means to the country, for in New South Wales one farmer of the larger sort has spent twenty-six thousand pounds in the last few years on vermin proof fencing and, it is worthy of note, he considers the money well spent. The last rabbit in Australia will surely be canonized.

SEGREGATION OF PRISONERS.

MAJOR JACKSON, acting Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted to Government certain interesting suggestions as to the proper segregation of old jail-birds from first-coviction prisoners. There can be no doubt that the question of the proper segregation of habituals and the allotment of genuine hard labour to those of this class who are physically fit for it is a most important one. Habituals ought never to associate with first-conviction prisoners, and each habitual should be confined in a cell at night. Accommodation for this separation exists in many prisons to some extent, but is in all inadequate. For instance, there is at Yeravda proper provision for 55 habituals but in 1904 alone 190 habituals were admitted. Taking all the Bombay prisons, there is a total of 795 cells available for confinement of prisoners. Many of these are for Europeans, females or punishment cells. Now the number of habituals classified by sentencing Courts, and admitted into prison in 1902 was 1,302 ; 1903, 1,288, 1904, 1,181. As far as possible habituals are separated from first-conviction men and are locked up in separate barracks at night. But separation from first-conviction prisoners can only be very partially carried out ; and locking up habituals together in barracks, while minimising in a considerable degree their corrupting influence on more moral prisoners, leads to great mutual depravation among themselves. No false sentimentality should exist with regard to habituals. They should always undergo a period of pure cellular confinement at the commencement of their sentence. They should get as hard labour as they are physically fit for. After the period of cellular confinement they may be allowed to work in association, but should always be confined in a cell during the night. The provision of cells for this class of prisoners would be both reformatory and eminently deterrent. In Madras this view is recognized. While Bombay, with accommodation for 7,137 prisoners, possesses only 795 cells, Madras, with accommodation for 11,638 prisoners, has 2,896 cells. Moreover, Madras is building more cells every year i. e., in 1904, 353, and in 1903, 295 ombay should follow suit.

EDUCATING THE LOWER CLASSES.

THE Society for the Promotion of Education amongst the Masses, which is trying to do a good work in Bombay, has seen the scope of its operations enlarged by the affiliation of new schools during the past year, and the teaching arrangements in the seminary have been reformed, in various directions. The income, however, has not been commensurate with the development of the work. Not only has the seminary been maintained in full efficiency, but important improvements were introduced during the year. The Committee resolved to make a beginning of industrial instruction ; and for that purpose had a small work-shed erected in the rear of the school building at a cost of 1,500 rupees. A small Industrial Class has been opened, where about twenty selected boys are being taught carpentry under a fully qualified teacher, in addition to the rest of the school curriculum. The ordinary instruction given has also been improved by the introduction of drawing, object lessons, kindergarten occupations and Class singing. During the year 188 new boys were admitted into the school ; the total number of boys whose names were borne on the rolls during some part of the year was 312. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 111, and the average daily attendance 95, as against last year's 115 and 82. The scholars came exclusively from the backward castes of Hindus, the different castes being well represented on the rolls.

THE Railway Board will make a tour over the Southern Mahratta System during the rains.

THE question of a revision of the mark system in the Punjab prisons is under the consideration of Government.

THERE were twenty-eight Royal Engineers present at Lord Kitchener's Corps dinner at Snowdon on Saturday last.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th April amounted to Rs. 6,203, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,133. Total earning from 1st January to 28th April were Rs. 80,542, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 11,355.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 28th April, amounted to Rs. 21,880, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,135. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th April, were Rs. 5,55,153, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,95,320.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 28th April, amounted to Rs. 2,384, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3. Total earnings from 1st January to 28th April, were Rs. 32,033, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,885.

THE Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras has conveyed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab an expression of the deep sympathy of the Governor-in-Council with the family of the late Captain A. D. Fitz Patrick who was killed in the recent collision on the N. W. Line of the Madras Railway.

THE Secretary of the Provincial Social Conference Tinnevelly, writes:—As the Political Conference begins on the 20th instant and lasts for three days, the Social Conference will be held on Saturday, the 23rd and not on Friday, the 22nd, as was already announced.

THE "Pioneer's" cricket correspondent writing from London says :—Captain Grieg made a gallant attempt to win the Hampshire and Warwickshire match by playing two fine innings of 79 and 98, but in the end the Southern country were defeated by over a hundred runs. It is quite on the cards that Grieg is at present as fine a soldier cricketer as has yet been seen—not forgetting Wynyard, Turner or Poore. That the M.C.C. Selection Committee think very highly of his abilities was proved by their telegraphing to him last year to offer him a vacancy that occurred at the last moment in the Gentleman's team at Lord's. Unfortunately Grieg did not receive the telegram in time to avail himself of an invitation which, should be continue in his present form, is pretty certain to be again extended to him next July.

SIR Redvers Buller was accorded a very hearty reception at Aldershot on May 22, when he visited the place for the first time since he relinquished the command of the First Army Corps. A great crowd of people, among whom were many soldiers who had served under him in South Africa and in other campaigns, gathered in the vicinity of the Aldershot Institute, where Sir Redvers and Lady Audrey Buller took part in the ceremony of the opening of Bazaar. Sir Redvers and Dady Audrey drove over from Government House, where they were the guests of General Sir John and Lady French, and were accompanied by Lady French, Miss French, Major-Gen., Sir Bruce Hamilton, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Eustace, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Belfield, and Col. and Mr. FitzRoy. There were also present Brig.-Gen. and Mr. Alderson, the Rev. J. W. Pickance, the Rev. C. E. Hoyle, vicar of Aldershot, Mrs. Hoyle, and Mrs. Newcombe. Mr, A. H. Smith invited Lady Audrey to declare the bazaar open. Lady Audrey, in reply, said she should never forget the kindly feeling shown on so many occasions by Aldershot people. Sir Redvers, in acknowledging a vote of thanks to Lady Audrey paid a tribute to the generous help and aid given by the citizens of Aldershot in all the schemes undertaken by Lady Audrey on behalf of the sufferers by the war. Institutes like that which the bazaar was intended to benefit were of the utmost service in the training of young men and women to be good and useful citizens. Let them have recreation—as much as they could get—but above all, let them have the opportunity for education, that they might be more useful, more successful happier in their own lives, and more helpful to those about them. After remaining at the bazaar for a considerable time, Sir Redvers went to the Soldiers' Club and Institute, where he was welcomed by the Rev. J. W. Pickance, the warden. At six o'clock Sir Redvers and Lady Audrey Buller left Aldershot for London.

OTTER-HUNTING.

Otter-hunting is now in full swing at Home. Over a score packs of hounds are every week turning out to track and worry this timid and most interesting creature, which with the fox and the badger, is one of the few native wild animals still left alive in England. Why is the otter-hunted? The ostensible reason is that he works havoc amongst the fish of our rivers, but one suspects that the otter could do what damage he liked there and no expensive hunt would be organised to kill him if it were not that he is game and cunning and wily and is able to baffle hounds for hours before they come to the death-grip with him. It is for this that he is hunted. We shall understand the theory of otter-hunting a good deal better if we clear our minds of cant at the very outset.

It is not everybody who has seen an otter in his native haunts. A few weeks ago I was boating on a North-country river, writes a correspondent of a Home contemporary, and, looking back, I saw a black head just above the water exactly where my boat had passed a moment or two ago. It disappeared in a trice and then bobbed up again a few yards away, and that was the last I saw. It was an otter on the look-out for food. As a rule they are not often seen in the day-time, for they lie up during the day in their holt—more often than not a disused rabbit-run on the bank, so deep that the actual couch is below the level of the water. A second entrance is made there, so that whether pressed by land or water the otter has certain ingress to his home. Here he spends the day, generally alone, for except at pairing-time the otter is not a sociable creature. If his night's hunting has been a failure he will venture out in the day-time, but as a rule it is dusk when he makes the first sally out of his holt. In the evening light he may often be seen on the bankside, and many a time have I stood on the bridge of a Lakeland. Aver and watched a pair of otters playing below. Anglers occasionally see their tracks, and sometimes the otter himself comes into view, but generally all that is to be seen is a faint row of bubbles on the surface of the water as the otter swims up or down stream ; for an otter always swims below the surface, and the bubbles made as he breathes are the surest sign of his movements. At night he is much bolder. He will swim up the river and catch the thoughtless trout as they lie up stream, never scenting the danger of his presence behind. Sometimes he will catch hold of a trout which an angler has hooked and a cub of 6lb. weight which snatched at a trout an angler was playing was actually caught on the effluent of Lake Coniston last year and exhibited in a window at Ulverston.

It has not yet been agreed how far the otter lives on a fish diet. Like the badger, he eats rats and mice and young rabbits, and he has been suspected of killing small lambs, but the evidence on this latter charge would not hang a dog. His main food undoubtedly is fish, else, why is he so fond of rivers containing fish, and why does he remove his quarters if pollution clears the fish out of a river on which he has made his home? And, again, in captivity—for otters are very tameable despite their fierce appearance,—how is it that, no matter what food may be given him, he never seems really happy till you throw him a freshly caught fish? Then, of course, we have evidence in the shape of mutilated fish found dead on the river bank. The otter knows the best part of a fish. As soon as he has caught one he takes it to the river bank and eats the solid piece on the back behind the head, and leaves the rest of the carcase for the rats. He has his favourites. First in his estimation is the eel, and after the eel is a good fat roach. Trout and small salmon are next in his regard, and the rest—pike, perch, chub, and so on—follow after. Some anglers argue that he loves trout above all. But otters swarm in the Fen Country, where the rivers, though abounding with fish, contain no trout at all ; and in my own case I knew an otter leave its holt on the banks of a moderately good trout stream and transfer its quarters to a neighbouring disused canal, where eels and other coarse fish lived in abundance. The cry that otters are emptying our trout waters is all moonshine. The real object of killing him is the fierce excitement of the hunt.

It is a pitiless hunt. Hounds are put on the stream, and they work up both banks. Soon they give tongue. In the language of the hunt, they have found a hot scent. They follow it to a hole in the bank. Here the otter lies high and dry, and the scratching and baying of the hounds move him not. A terror—the gamest creature in the world of its size—is put in, and comes out badly marked. So spades are brought, and an hour is spent in digging. Then more terriers are put in, and finally the otter bolts. The chase now begins in earnest. He dives, but the bubbles mark his course. He makes to the opposite bank and disappears. Another bolt ! This time he comes out the moment the terrier enters, and the couple, oddly mixed up, splash in the water together. To save his life the terrier has to let go, and the hunt begins again. This may go on for hours. One hunt I witnessed lasted four hours. The otter was chased from bank to bank, from hole to hole. He came to the side several times and lifted up his head for breath. His eyes were wild and bloodshot, his mouth quivered, and one could see that his sides heaved with heavy breathing. But there was no respite, Hounds were on him again, and he dived away once more. The field were in the water as well as the hounds, and twice men took hold of him by the tail and tried to throw him on the bank, where, out of his own element, the hounds would have him more under command ; but each time the threw failed, and the otter rolled back into the water. After four hours of it he was dead beat. He rolled about in the water. He came up for breath oftener. He swam slowly, and the air bubbles were larger. Then one of the hounds was lucky enough to get a grip. Instantly all the other hounds were on him too, and it was only at personal risk that somebody got hold of the otter by the tail and threw it on the bank, where it was worried to death in a second or two. The head, called the mask, the tail called the pole, and the feet, called pads, were cut off and given as mementos to lady members of the field.

Such is the theory and practice of otter hunting. The otter is never given another chance. In fox-hunting, deer-hunting, and even hare-hunting hounds are sometimes whipped off after a good run. She has shown good sport, says the matter, and we will leave her for another day. In otter-hunting the pursuit is to the death. The other week a pack near Kendal chased one round a large reservoir four hours. Then the otter came to the surface exausted, and looked as though it would drown. This would have robbed the pack of a kill, so hounds were called off, and the otter was given ten minutes' grace to recover. Hounds were then put on him again, and as he was by now tired out another quarter of an hour finished him. The only safety for the otter is to make his holt below the water level and lie tight and do nothing, no matter how hard and deep the spademen dig. In biting and fighting he is a match for any single hound or terrier ; he is only beaten when turned out of his quarters and chased about until exhaustion makes him an easy victim. The pity of it is that his bravery exceeds his discretion, and that he has not intelligence enough to understand where safety lies.

THE post of Director of Military Operations in the War Office is falling vacant, as Major-General J. M. Grierson has been appointed to command the 1st Division at Aldershot.

THE result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for April is as follows :—Quartz crushed 2,050 tons, gold obtained 873 ozs. ; tailings cyanided 850 tons, gold obtained 220 ozs., making a total of 1,093 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,105 ozs. in March and 1,038 ozs. in February.

A GANJAM correspondent writes :—Bonobullapalli is a village near Chatrapur, chiefly inhabited by Gollas and Reddikis. Several persons died of cholera in that village, and it was believed that a certain person of the village was a sorcerer and had worked for the death of many persons. On the day in question some of the villagers carried the corpse of a deceased Komati to the cremation ground and it is alleged that the accused, suspecting the sorcerer as the cause of death, bound him, hacked him to pieces and burnt him along with the corpse they had ready for cremation. The case is being enquired into by the Town Magistrate, Berhampore.

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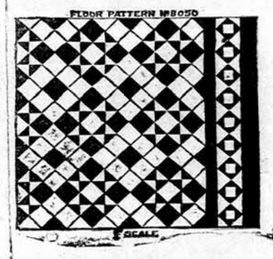

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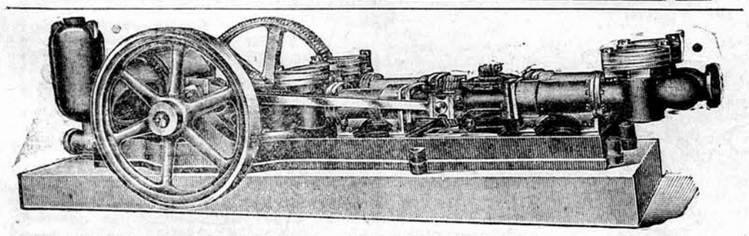

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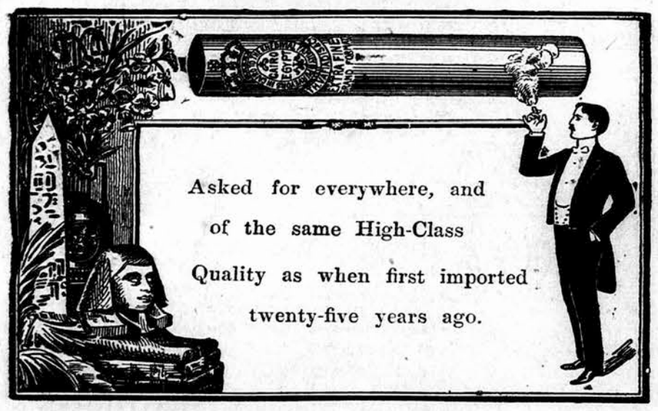

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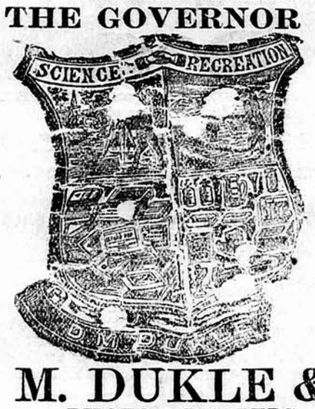

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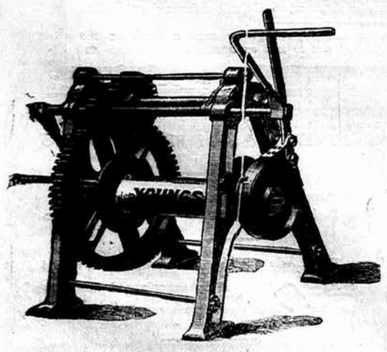

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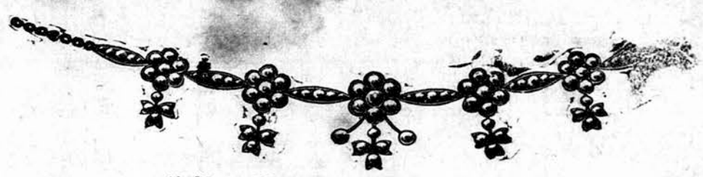
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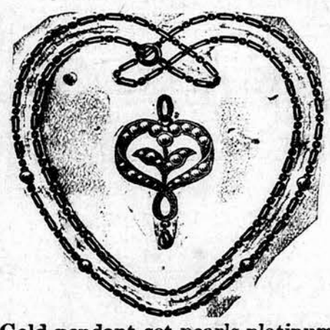
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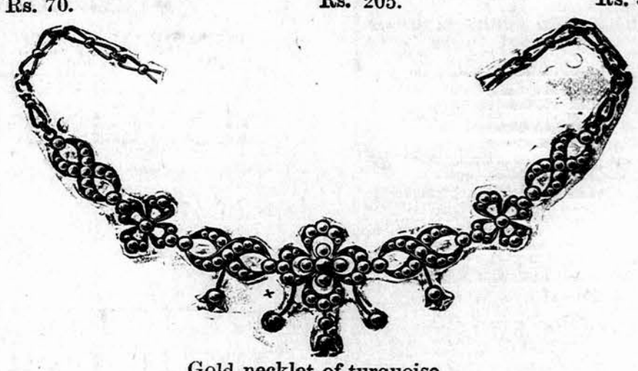
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